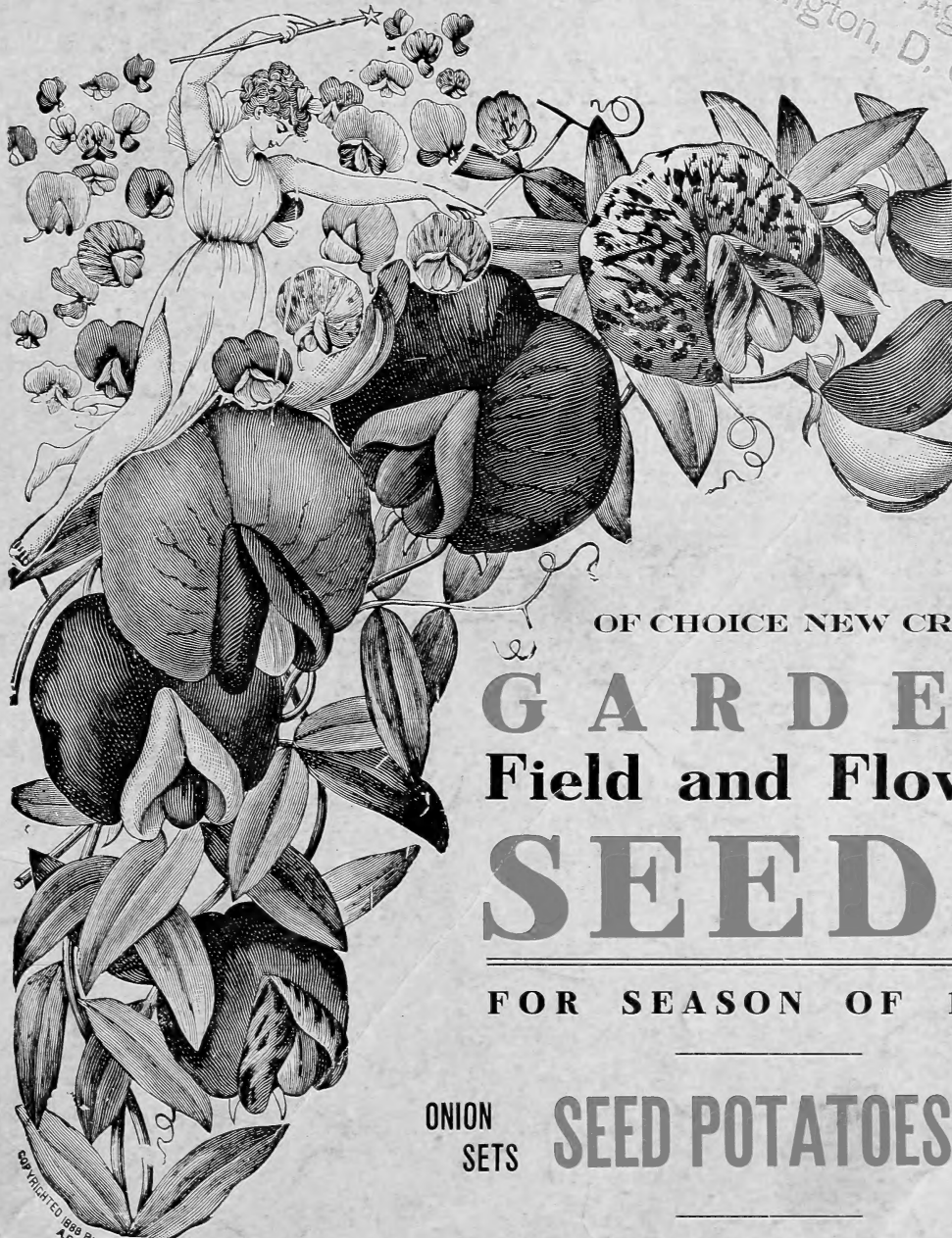


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Sie *6215* *Will H. Tracy Sr.*
SIEGEL'S

**ANNUAL SEED
GUIDE**



OF CHOICE NEW CROP

**GARDEN
Field and Flower
SEEDS**

FOR SEASON OF 1908

ONION
SETS

SEED POTATOES

POULTRY
SUPPLIES

GEO. L. SIEGEL,
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Siegel's Seeds

WILL GROW.

They are the Best that can be Produced.

JANUARY 15, 1908.

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

In issuing my annual catalogue or SEED GUIDE this season I have made it more of a planters' guide for new beginners, with full cultural directions, also special hints for market gardeners.

We find each season so many new beginners that do not know how or when to plant seeds with success. Also wish to impress upon you that there is no occupation so interesting or healthful as gardening; it will also prove very profitable to have a good garden, especially during these high-priced times, and vegetables fresh out of the garden have a different flavor than those harvested days ahead.

The seeds I offer are the very best, grown by the best seed growers in such localities best suited to the development of each variety.

PRICES will rule high this season, seeds of all kinds are short crops. The season was the poorest we have had in 20 years. We advise you to send in your orders early.

How to Order By writing out your order plainly on a separate sheet from letter, or by filling out enclosed order sheet. Give your full name and address, Post Office, County and State, and Free Delivery Number; also indicate very precisely the means of carriage you prefer, whether by Express, Freight or Mail. Cash must accompany all orders. **No Goods Sent C O D.** Money should be sent by Post Office Order, Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts will be accepted in Postage Stamps. Remittances in any other way are entirely at sender's risk.

Private Checks Do not send your check for small amounts, because it costs 15 cents extra for collection, and besides orders are held until my bankers report private checks paid. This causes needless trouble and delay in filling orders. Always carry out the price of each article and after adding the amounts together, remit the exact sum.

Seeds by Mail cost 8 cents per pound, and for small quantities this is the cheapest and best way to order them. We will mail, postpaid at our expense, all orders for seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds, except Peas, Beans and Corn, which must be paid by the purchaser at the rate of 8c for Pints, 15c for Quarts.

By Express Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the mails, or where quick time is desired, can be sent to your nearest express office.

Advice Order your Seeds Early. Do not wait until you actually need them. The Railroads are sometimes very slow in delivering. **Anticipate your wants now;** let the Seed lie in your granary awhile, if need be; you will have it then the moment you want to sow it.

NOTICE. Geo. L. Siegel gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or in any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants he sends out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

GEO. L. SIEGEL.

PEAS (Erbsen, Ger.)

One Quart to 100 Feet of Drill. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels per Acre.

CULTURE.—Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the early smooth, round sorts as early in spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. From the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. After that there is danger of mildew. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early or early sorts will often produce a good crop. Sow the seed in single drills, three feet apart for dwarf sorts, and four for tall sorts, or in double drills six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, or for the late sorts seven to eight inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well, and draw the earth twice to the vines during the growth. Stake the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing.

All peas marked (*) indicate wrinkled or sugar sorts.

Sunol—This is the earliest Pea in cultivation, the very best for market gardeners, and our customers pronounce this

Pea unequaled in earliness, yield and regularity of growth. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 5c., pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Alaska—The earliest Blue Pea, favorite with canners; also one of the best for shipping. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$4.25.

Gradus is the earliest large podded, wrinkled sweet Pea grown. The pods are of the same size and quality as the Telephone and are ready to pick one week after the earliest. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.65, bu. \$6.50.

***Thomas Laxton**—Same as Gradus, but a better bearer. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.60, bu. \$6.25.

***Suttons Excelsior**—The finest Dwarf Early Sugar Pea grown. The very best for the private or home garden; has very large, broad pods filled with large peas, tender and most delicious flavor. Give this sort a trial. Height 12 in. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$7.00.

***American Wonder**—Extra Early Dwarf, one of the old stand-bys. Height 10 in. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

***Nott's Excelsior**—Early Dwarf Sort. A prolific bearer. Height 12 in. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

***Premium Gem**—Very popular old sort. Height 15 in. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

***Bliss Everbearing**—One of the best garden sorts, a long time in bearing. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

***Telephone Selected Stock**—Our selected stock of Telephone Peas is Simon Pure. We claim that this strain will produce larger and longer pods, deeper green in color, and peas of richer flavor, than others. This selected strain is the very best that can be produced and is the Ideal Pea for market gardeners. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

***Duke of Albany**—Pods large and produced in great abundance. Resembles Telephone, but is more dwarf. First among the large-podded late sorts. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.75.

***Dwarf Telephone**—Height under high culture, 18 inches; habit, dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous; remarkably uniform in height, with almost no tendency to sport, very productive. Pods long and handsome. This pea will take the place of the regular Telephone when better known by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

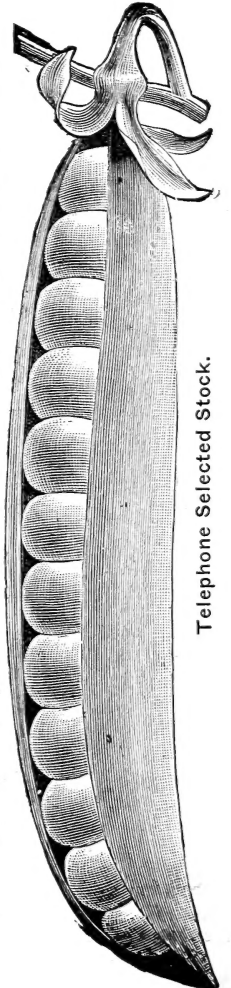
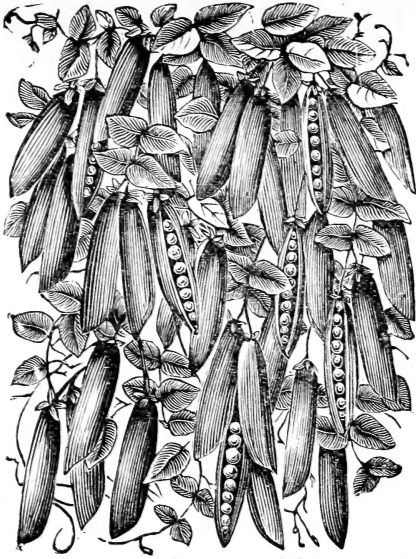
***Champion of England**—Old stand-by late sort. Height 5 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 8c, qt. 12c, pk. 75c, bu. \$3.00.

***Dwarf Champion**—Habit strong, vigorous, bearing very large, long, well-filled pods. This pea will take the place of Champion of England when better known. Needs no brushing. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$5.00.

***Dwarf Grey Seed Sugar**—Edible pods. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 30c.

***Tall Melting Sugar**—Needs brushing; edible pods. Height 5 ft. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 30c.

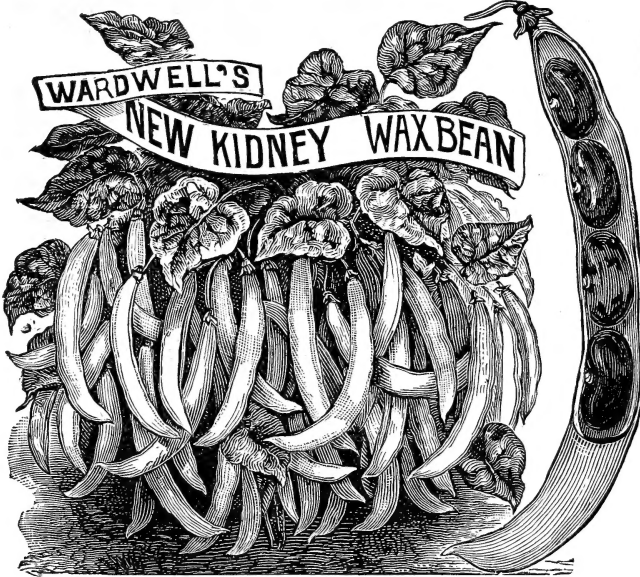
IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 8c. FOR PINT,
15c. FOR QUART, FOR PEAS AND BEANS.



BEANS (Bohne, Ger.) Dwarf or Bush

One Quart Will Plant One Hundred Feet of Drill.

CULTURE—Beans are tender, and will not bear much cold. Plant about May first, if the ground is warm and the season favorable, and at intervals throughout the season for a succession, finishing about the 15th of August. The best mode of culture is in rows two feet apart, and the beans three inches apart and two inches deep in the rows. Keep well hoed, and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry; working when wet with rain or dew will cause them to rust and injure the crop.



WAX BEANS — YELLOW PODDED.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—One of the earliest, hardiest and most productive, almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless, and of excellent quality; the market gardeners favorite. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Improved Golden Wax—Very popular; round pods; a well-known standard sort. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Early and very productive, pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length and of a light golden yellow; fleshy, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Prolific Black Wax—Pencil Pod Strain, An improvement on the old German Black Wax; of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Jones' Stringless Wax—Pods are long, perfectly round, and exceptionally solid, of a delicate light, yellow color, perfectly stringless. White seed. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Davis Kidney Wax—Pods long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color, growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and fine flavor. Very productive. It is also one of the best sorts for late pickling. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.



Davis Kidney Wax White Seed.

Our Way of Doing Business.

In the first place, our constant aim is to give perfect satisfaction to every customer. We take the utmost pains to have everything just as represented. Our catalogue is plain, and without exaggerations. We do not employ agents, nor do we offer premiums, preferring instead to deal with our customers direct and give them the benefit of the lowest prices that first-class stock can be sold at.

IF YOU WANT BEANS SENT BY MAIL ADD 8 CENTS FOR PINT, 15 CENTS FOR QUART.

BEANS (Continued)

GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS.

Burpees Stringless Green-Pod Bush Bean—The earliest of all Green-Podded Bush Beans. The only absolutely stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is round, full, and larger and straighter than that of the Red Valentine. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans. Per pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—This variety is superior to any other green-podded bean. It is positively stringless, and ripens fully a week earlier than the Valentine. The pods, which are produced in abundance on the vines, are long and fleshy; perfectly round, meaty and finest quality. Time, 32 days. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Late Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—This is the old stand-by; much prized for canning and pickling; has long cylindrical, whitish green pods; one of the best keepers. Pkt. 5c, pt. 8c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.20, bu. \$4.50.

Improved Royal White Kidney—Excellent either for shelling when green or baking when ripe. Pkt. 5c, pt. 8c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.



Burpees Stringless Green Pod.



Giant Stringless Green-Pod Bean.

Dwarf Horticultural—Furnishes green shelled beans of fine quality. Vigorous in growth; seed light yellow, splashed with carmial. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c.

Pea Bean—This is the best yielding field Bean grown. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$3.00.

Marrowfat True—Our stock of this bean is pure, getting our seed from reliable growers in York State. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

(Germ.—Stangen Bohnen.)

Less hardy than the Bush Beans, and should be planted several weeks later, when the ground is warmer. Plant the seeds in slightly raised hills 3 or 4 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. The Limas are especially tender, and the rule for late outside planting with them is rigid. Painstaking cultivators, who are usually the most successful, plant them eye downward, after setting stout poles for every hill. All sorts of late-ripening Pole Beans are benefited by pinching the tips of the vines back when they are about 5 feet high. A quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills; a quart of smaller sorts about 200.

Varieties used for Shell Beans marked thus *

Extra Golden Cluster Wax—Early and productive pods; 6 to 8 inches long; very showy and golden yellow; a fine sort for pickling in the fall. Per pkt. 5c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c.

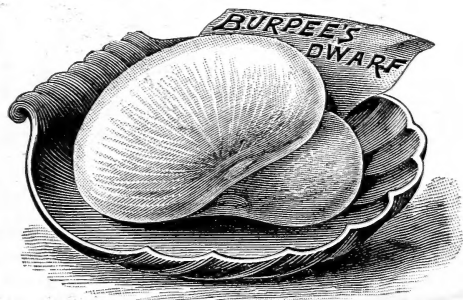
Lazy Wife—Pods green, entirely stringless, produces enormously. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c.

***Case Knife White Dutch**—Pods long, green, flat, fine for shelling. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c.

***Siebert's Early Large Lima**—Extra early, very productive; this variety is far in advance of all other sorts. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75.

***King of the Garden Lima**—Heavy cropper, old stand-by. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75.

Burpee's Bush Lima, 1/4 Century Strain—Beans as large as Pole Limas; perfectly dwarf and very productive. Our stock can be relied upon. Plant 4 beans to the hill, 2 feet apart when showing the third leaf. Leave the strongest one stand. The yield and time of picking will be increased by following this plan. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75.

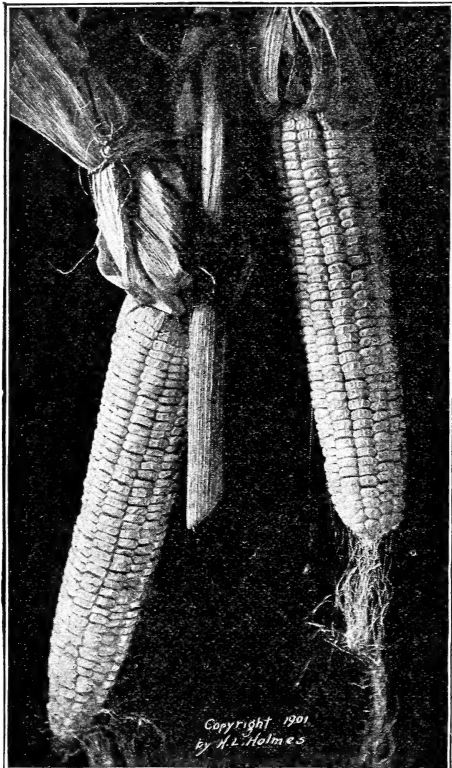


IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 8c FOR PINTS, 15c FOR QUARTS, FOR BEANS.

CORN (Sweet or Sugar)

One Quart Will Plant 200 Hills. Eight to Ten Quarts for an Acre in Hills.

The Sweet or Sugar varieties being liable to rot in a cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May or until the ground has become warm, and for a succession continue planting every 2 weeks until the middle of July, in rich well manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and then thin out three plants to a hill, or plant in rows four feet apart, and to stand eight inches apart in the rows.

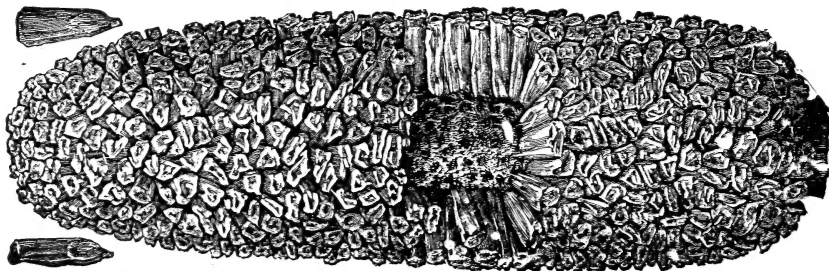


Copyright 1901
by A.L. Holmes

Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn—Gardeners report the corn ready for use in 60 days grown on sand and 72 days on heavy clay. This new and distinct variety of Sweet Corn combines more merit than any other variety in cultivation. The ears grow to a tremendous size, measuring 8 to 10 in. long. When first in market it is sold for evergreen. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$5.50.

Burpee's White Evergreen—The most valuable Sweet Corn ever introduced. It is a high-bred ideal type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main-crop corn—only it is pure white. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—Standard for quality and best known. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$6.



Country Gentlemen.

ALL SWEET CORN IS SOLD STOKED MEASURE.

PREMO, EARLIEST SWEET CORN ON EARTH.

Ready for Market 60 Days After Planting.

Cremo Sweet Corn is a distinct novelty of good merit, and one which will be hailed with delight by every market gardener who desires an extra-early good Sweet Corn for first in market. It is the extra early sweet corn that brings the big prices, and the Premo is a money maker for all who ever tried it. Price per pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Extra Early Red Cory—This is the old stand-by. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$4.00.

Mammoth White Cory—Early as the Red but has larger ears and white grain. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$4.00.

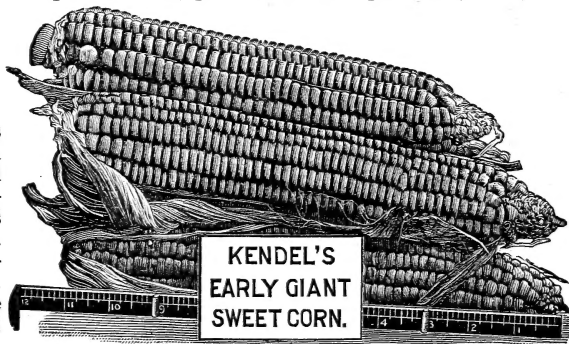
Early Minnesota—Old stand-by. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$4.00.

Early Champion Improved—The earliest large sweet corn. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Leet's Early—Considered by many to be the best early sweet corn. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$5.50.

Potter's Excelsior—Fine large ears, deep grain, one of the sweetest corns grown; medium early, used exclusively at clam bakes. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Black Mexican—One of the sweetest, grains black when ripe. Pkt. 5c, pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

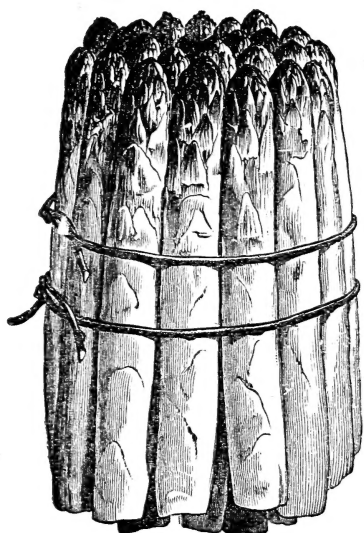


KENDEL'S
EARLY GIANT
SWEET CORN.

Mammoth Sugar—Large sweet ears; the latest variety. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c.

Country Gentlemen. (New) — Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness; this is considered the finest Sweet Corn of all; the quality is delicious; try it. Pkt. 5c, pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$2, bu. \$7.

IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 8 CENTS FOR PINTS, 15 CENTS FOR QUARTS, FOR CORN.

**Asparagus.**

ASPARAGUS (Spargal, Ger.)

One Ounce will Produce 200 Plants.. Five Pounds to the Acre.

CULTURE—A bed once properly made and planted will last for years. Plenty of fertilizer should be well trenched in to a depth of 2 feet or more. The roots should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, setting them a foot apart in rows, 2, 2½ or 3 feet apart, with the crowns from 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the bed. Asparagus seed may be sown directly in the permanent bed and the plants thinned as they grow; or it may be sown elsewhere, and the seedlings transplanted the second year. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill, and produce about 300 plants. Fair crops may be expected the third year from seed.

Colossal—Very large, deep green, stalks tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

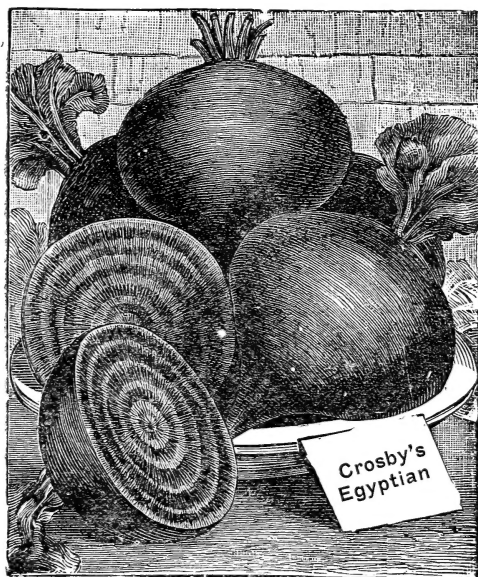
Columbian Mammoth White—Stalks pure white. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb 25c, lb 70c.

Asparagus Roots—By planting Asparagus roots instead of the seeds, much time can be saved in getting the shoots ready for table or market. They can be planted in the fall or spring. We advise spring planting and as early as the ground is in good condition.

BEET (Rothe Rube, Ger.)

One Ounce will Sow Fifty Feet of Drill. 8 to 10 Pounds for an Acre.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as spinach.

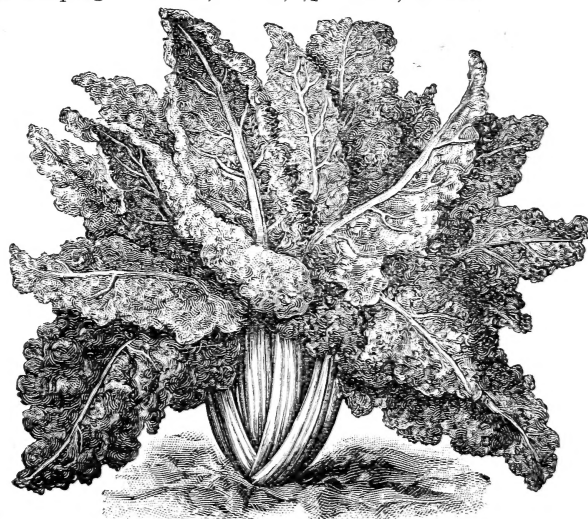


✓ **Crosby's Egyptian**—The earliest beet in the market, dark blood red; quality the best; the very best for market gardeners. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 15c, lb 50c.

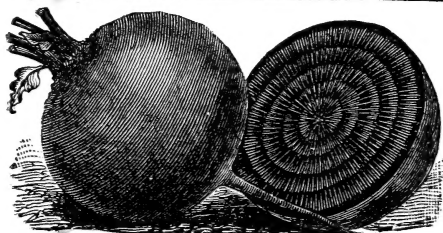
✓ **Eclipse Blood Turnip**—Very early, round smooth, dark red, has small top, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 15c, lb 50c.

✓ **Detroit Dark Red**—Round, skin dark red, flesh light red, fine sort. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 15c, lb 50c.

✓ **Long Blood**—One of the old stand-bys, good for winter keeping. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 15c, lb 50c.

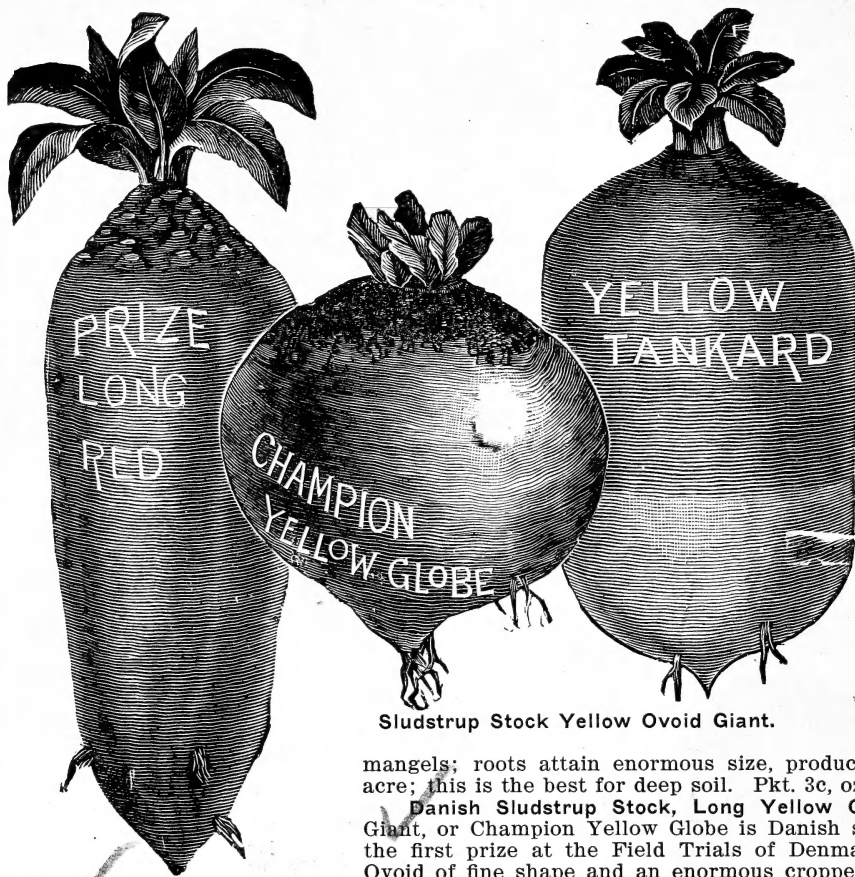
**Giant Lucullus Spinach Beet.**

✓ **Spinach Beet Giant Lucullus**—The very best spinach beet grown; if the heart is not disturbed it will produce an abundance of greens; equal to spinach all summer long. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

**Danish Dark Blood Turnip.**

✓ **Novelty Danish Dark Blood Turnip Beet** is an ideal table beet. This new beet is very handsome, round in shape, with very small tap root, fine grained, dark blood red flesh, exceedingly tender and very early, and combines more good qualities than any other table beet. One of the very best for canning. The color of the leaves is dark, rich blood red, and could be used for ornamental bedding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb 40c, lb \$1.25.

Mangel Wurzel or Cattle Beet



CULTURE—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the variety cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Six to eight pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Sludstrup Stock Yellow Ovoid Giant.

mangels; roots attain enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; this is the best for deep soil. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10c, lb 25c.

Danish Sludstrup Stock, Long Yellow Ovoid Giant—This Ovoid Giant, or Champion Yellow Globe is Danish stock and has carried off the first prize at the Field Trials of Denmark. The root is a long Ovoid of fine shape and an enormous cropper. Give this sort a trial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

✓ **Yellow Tankard or Golden Tankard**—Best and most popular for dairy farming; said to contain a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10c, lb 25c.

✓ **Sugar Beet**—Wanzleben's largest yielding and best variety for sugar making; flesh white and very sweet. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10c, lb 30c.

✓ **Mammoth Prize Long Red**—The most largely grown of any of the

CABBAGE (Weisskopf Kohl, Ger.)

One Ounce will produce 1,500 Plants. Quantity to transplant one acre, One-half Pound. Our Seed is grown from Selected Heads, and saved from Center Shoots.

CULTURE—Seed sown in hotbed or greenhouse about February 15 will give plants large enough to transplant into hotbeds about March 10. Set them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, and as soon as they become well established remove the glass for part of the day, to harden them for final transplanting into the open ground, increasing the exposure daily until April 10 or 20, when the final transplanting may be made. Plants for this early crop need not stand further apart than $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ feet. For late crops, sow seeds in April or May, and transplant to the open ground when large enough, setting the plants up to the first leaf, and 2×3 feet apart. It is important that the plants should not stand thick in the seed-beds, as this would induce weak, slender plants. To insure large, solid heads of Cabbage, the soil must be plowed deep and made very rich with well-rotted manure, or heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer. Cabbage is a rank feeder, and it pays well to have lots of fertility.

To destroy the green worm, that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take 1 ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains and new broods appear. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine, air-slaked lime or tobacco dust, or Slug Shot, over them as soon as they appear above the ground. To avoid club rook change the seed bed.

CABBAGE—Continued

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield—This is the standard early variety; heads of medium size; conical shape. Its fine heading properties, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, have secured for it the high esteem of market gardeners. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Winningstadt—Heads con shaped, early and ninety-nine plants out of every hundred warranted to head up hard. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, lb \$1.50.

Henderson Early Summer—Heads large, round and compact; the best all-around summer cabbage; two weeks later than the Wakefield. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Early Allhead—The best of the flat-headed early summer Cabbages. Heads roundish flat, very solid and grows uniform in size and form, sure-heading and adaptable to many soils; equally good as a winter Cabbage. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

All-Seasons—Almost as early as Early Summer; heads larger and quite thick through; good for early and late crops. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Succession—A week later than Early Summer, with heads much larger. Good for early or late use. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Surehead—The heads are of Flat Dutch type, uniform in shape and size, solid and heavy. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

The Lupton—Slightly earlier than the Flat Dutch, and of more compact growth. Heads large; stalks short; color dark green. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

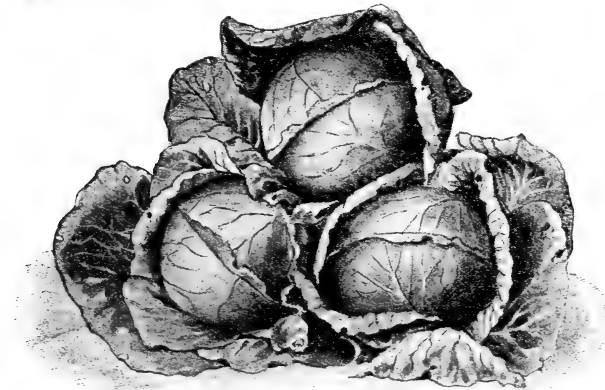


Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Select Large Late Flat Dutch—An excellent keeping variety; more extensively grown for main crops than any other sort. Heads large, broad, roundish flat, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

True Danish Summer Ball Head—New sort. It resembles the Danish Winter in solidity and keeping qualities, will be a great favorite with market gardeners for an early summer cabbage, when better known. Its earliness will make it available for commercial purposes all summer. You will make no mistake to give this new sort a trial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c, lb \$2.75.

Savoy Cabbage—They are particularly adapted to private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.



Early Allhead.

Des Vertes Drumhead Savoy—Heads are large and very finely curled; short stalk and compact grower; an excellent keeper. Far superior to the ordinary Drumhead Savoy. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$2.00.

Early Dark Red Zenith—Solid, thin-ribbed heads of medium size and exceedingly dark red color, and very few leaves in proportion to the head. This new sort will take the place of all early sorts when better known. It is one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c, lb \$2.00.

Giant Zittau, Dark Red—(New Sort.)—This is one of the finest Dark Red large sized Red Cabbages grown, and is the best for fall or winter use. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c, lb \$2.00.

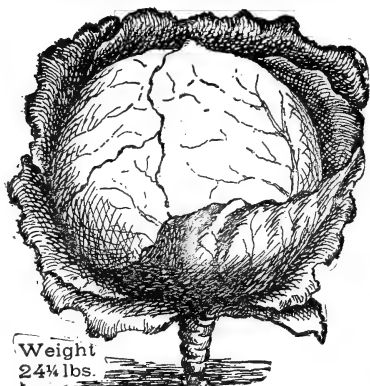


True Danish Summer Ball-Head.

ALL SEEDS IN PACKETS, OUNCES AND QUARTER POUNDS ONLY, are sent free by mail, at prices quoted; Half Pounds, Pounds, Pints, Quarts and larger quantities, if to be sent by mail, postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of 8 cents per pound and 15 cents per quart.

CABBAGE—Continued

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECT AND
DOUBLE TESTED SEEDS.



Van Namen's Excelsior.

opment. We import this seed direct from one of the Best Danish Seed Growers, and our stock can be depended upon as well as other seeds we get from the same grower. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb 60c, lb \$2.00.

Excelsior—The most profitable Cabbage to raise is Van Namen's Excelsior Dutch White Cabbage. Producing late ripening, solid, hard, round snow white heads. A good keeper, excellent shipper, quick grower, sure to head, large size, excellent flavor, hard as a rock, free from rot, does not crack, weighing from 12 to 18 and often 25 lbs. An excellent market variety. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb 60c, lb \$2.25.

True Danish Winter Round Head, or Improved Ball Head—(Imp. Ball Head) is a medium round, solid heading, late variety, a very sure header, having few loose leaves, consequently can be grown very close together, keeps best of all winter sorts, it comes out of the pit in March and April, as fresh as when put in, and with absolutely no waste. It is the king of all Cabbages for late spring selling, tender and fine flavored. It is a first-class money maker. It requires a rich soil. Seed should be sown early for perfect devel-

CAULIFLOWER

1 oz. will produce about
1,800 plants.

CULTURE—When grown to perfection, this is a most delicious vegetable, and well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep, rich soil, and an abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, cauliflower can be grown well. The cultivation is similar to that of the cabbage. For early fall crops, sow in May, and transplant in June, in rows 4 feet apart, setting the plants 2 feet



True Early Snow Ball.

apart in the row. Water frequently if the ground be dry. Frequent hoeing and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure or heavy application of fertilizer to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching of the leaves if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head to protect from the sun. Cut before the flowers begin to open. Sow as late as June 20 for late crops. Plants which have not headed before winter sets in may be stored in a cool cellar or coldframe, and will form heads there without any further attention.



Brussels Sprouts.

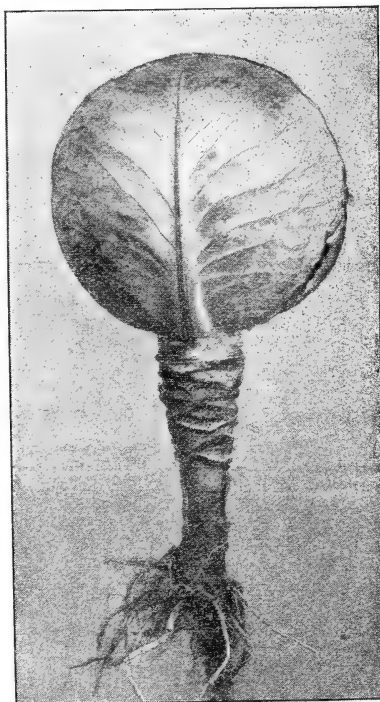
True Early Snowball—Produces large handsome heads, measuring 8 to 10 inches across; pure snowy white, close, compact and of the finest quality. The stalks are short, of compact growth, and can be planted closely. It is extra-early, a very certain header, and equally good for a late crop. Unsurpassed by any strain offered. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$2.00.

Extra Early Erfurt—The plants may be depended upon to form large, firm white heads very early. This sort is often used for forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (Sprossen Kohl, Ger.)

One of the most delicious vegetables, easy growth. Produces small heads resembling miniature cabbages. Are used as greens, very tender when touched by frost. Sow in May and manage as a winter cabbage. In the fall the leaves should be broken down so that the little cabbages will have room to grow.

Carter's Perfection—This is a very fine new variety, of half-dwarf growth, bearing handsome, solid, round sprouts of best quality, crowded together on the stalk, as shown in the illustration, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbages in miniature. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb 70c.



True Danish Winter Round Head.

CARROT (Mohre, Ger.)



Denver's Half Long Stump Root.

One Ounce will Sow 100 Feet of Drill Three Pounds for One Acre CULTURE—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop, which preferably should have been well fertilized the previous year, as fresh manure often causes the roots to grow pronged and misshapen. For field culture sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crop cover ½-inch deep, and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾-inch deep and thin to 4 inches. Carrot seed is slow to germinate. Sow a sprinkling of Radish with Carrot, so you can see to work the rows early.

ALL BEST FRENCH STOCK.

✓ **Early Scarlet Horn**—A quick grower; and a very popular sort. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

✓ **Chantenay or Model Carrot**—Stump rooted, deep orange; one of the best; largely grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

✓ **Denver's Half Long Stump Rooted**—Very popular; heavy cropper. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

✓ **Ox Heart**—Roots short and thick, color deep orange, one of the best. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

✓ **Long Orange Imp**—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

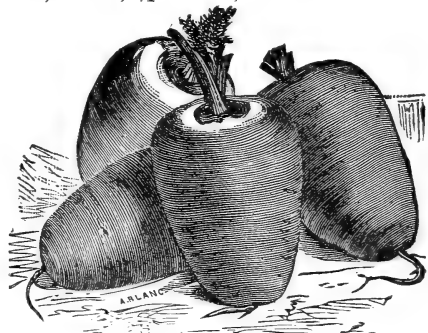
✓ **White Belgian**—Heavy cropper; used mostly for stock. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 15c, lb 50c.

✓ **Yellow Belgian**—Same as above, color yellow. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 15c, lb 50c.

CELERY (Selleric, Ger.)

One Ounce will Produce About 2,500 Plants.

To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hot-bed or box, and for later crops, in the open ground, as soon as the weather becomes warm, cover lightly, or better still, roll or press it in. Shade the young plants for a week or ten days, and not let the soil dry out. The tops may be shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to insure "stocky" plants, which will suffer less on being transplanted. When from four to six inches high, transplant into broad, shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart, and the tall varieties four feet apart, and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured, partially shaded and moist, or near water, as the plants must be freely watered in dry weather, but it should not be put directly upon them. Earthing up checks growth and should not begin until quite well grown, then earth up gradually, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil may not fall into the center of the plant, but never earth up in wet weather, nor when dew is on them. That intended for winter and spring use needs little banking; when stored for winter it will naturally bleach beautifully white.



New Oxheart Orange.

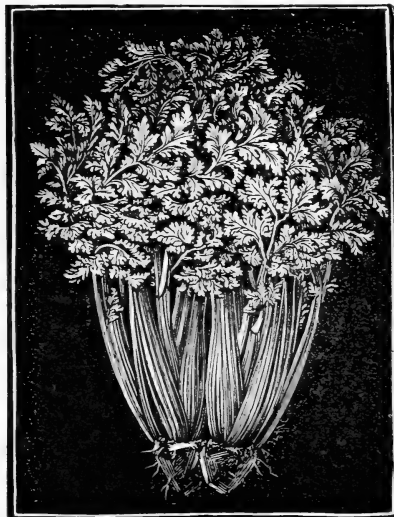
✓ **Golden Self-Blanching**—An early, beautiful, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich, golden yellow, with light yellowish-green outer leaves. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb 60c, lb \$2.25.

✓ **Improved White Plume**—A well-known and perhaps the most popular celerey grown; for quality unsurpassed by none; has great merit for an early market sort. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb 40c, lb \$1.50.

✓ **Fin de Siecle (or up-to-date Celery)**—This is one of the best Celeries yet introduced. After growing to a great size it lends itself readily to blanching process assuming a rich, yellow tinge, in the heart, and is very attractive in appearance. It is the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest and best keeping and shipping celery we know of. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb 60c, lb \$2.25.

✓ **Giant Pascal**—One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good qualities of its parent superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp, and of a rich nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed. The heart is golden yellow, very attractive. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb 40c, lb \$1.50.

✓ **Dwarf Golden Heart**—Very solid and the heart is of a golden yellow when blanched; excellent keeper and fine for garden or market. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb 60c, lb \$2.25.



Golden Self Blanching.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

(Knollen Sellerie.)

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Large Early Erfurt—We have found this to be a great improvement on some of the older sorts; the root is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger celery odor than other sorts; used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Also excellent for salads. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c.

Corn Salad Fetticus (Lammer Salat.)

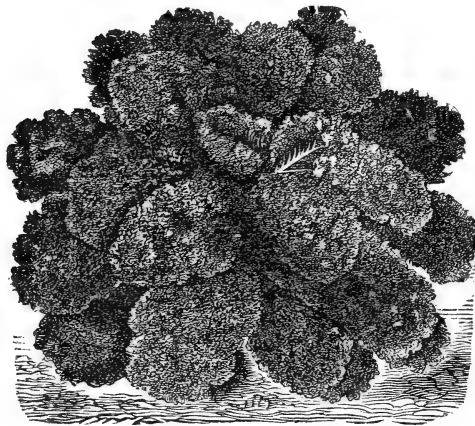
This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach.



Corn Salad.

For an early crop, start in a hotbed and treat the same as early Cabbage. For winter use, sow the middle of June. The stems just above the ground swell into a bulb, resembling a Turnip.

Early White Vienna—The flesh is white and tender. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c.
Early Purple Vienna—Differs from the above in color. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c.



Dwarf Green Curled Kale.

not be planted out until May or June, when the weather becomes warm and settled, as cool nights and wet weather will check their growth. Set the plants in rows 3 feet apart each way and give them thorough cultivation, drawing the earth up to the stems, when they are about a foot high. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary, as the seed does not germinate freely without strong and uniform heat. An ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Thornless—The leading variety; strong and productive in habit. The fruits are deep purple, large, smooth, free from thorns; flesh white, tender, of delicate flavor. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.



Large Early Erfurt Celeriac

In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 50c.

Kohl-Rabi (Turnip Rooted Cabbage.)

One Ounce of Seed for 1,500 Plants.



White Vienna.

Kahl or Borecole

(Blaetter Kohl, Ger.)

One Ounce to 100 Yards of Drill

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June, and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use, sow in September, and protect during the winter.

Dwarf Green Curled—Plants dwarf and compact; leaves numerous; bright green; so beautifully curled it resembles parsley. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c.

Eggplant (Eierpflanze.)

Sow the seeds in hotbeds early in March, transplant to small pots and plunge them in the same beds; this is to make them strong and stocky. They should



N. Y. Imp. Egg Plant.

LEEK (Lauch, Ger.)

CULTURE—Sow early in April, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. When the plants are six to eight inches high, transplant in a deep rich soil in rows twelve inches apart and six inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched. Draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in August or September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring.

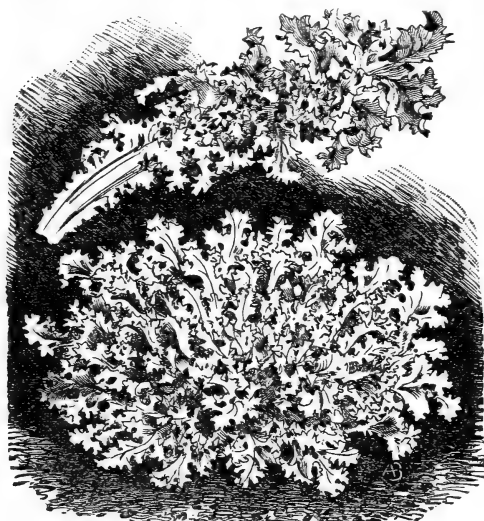
Large American Flag—This is by far the best variety. It grows to a good size and is wonderfully uniform. This is preferred by our most critical market gardeners and we can recommend it to all. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

ENDIVE Endivien, Ger.

One Ounce of Seed to 150 Feet of Row.

One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow in shallow drills in April for early use, or for late use in June or July. When two or three inches high transplant into good ground, or thin out to one foot apart. When

nearly full grown they must be blanched. This is done by gathering the leaves together, and tying with yarn or bass, to exclude the light and air from the inner leaves, which must be done when quite dry, or they will rot.



Broad Leaved Batavia.



Broad American Flag Leek.

they will rot.

Broad-Leaved Batavia—Heads are large; leaves broad and thick when blanched; the inner leaves make fine salad; the Germans are very fond of it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c.

Moss Curled—The hardiest variety; leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c.

CUCUMBERS (Gurken, Ger)

One Ounce of Seed for 50 Hills. Two Pounds for an Acre.

For early use sow in hot-houses on small sods overturned, or in small pots plunged in earth. As soon as danger from frost is over, transplant with sod, so as not to disturb the plants, into hills in the open ground. For general crop sow from about the first to the middle of May in rich, mellow, warm soil. Use a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill, and cover it two inches deep with fine earth. On this sow the seed, about eight or ten seeds to a hill; cover one-half inch with earth and press down. When danger from bugs is past, thin out to four plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from June to middle of July. Always pick the fruit when ready, even if not needed, otherwise the productiveness of the vines is destroyed.

Arlington Early White Spine—One of the most popular varieties, both for marketing and table use; vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; straight and handsome; light green with a few white spines; flesh crisp and of fine flavor; it is one of the best for slicing. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Ford Hook Famous Extra Long (White Spine) Cucumber—The flesh is a greenish white, firm, crisp and of most delicious flavor; fruit from 14 to 18 inches long. It will take the place of all other early slicing sorts when better known. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

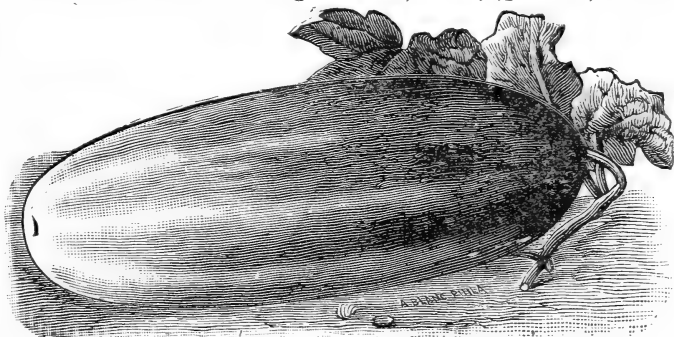
Early Green Cluster—Fruit borne in pairs; light green, great bearer. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Everbearing—Set fruit very early and continues to blossom and set fruit until killed by frost, good pickler and slicer. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Nichol's Medium Green—One of the most popular pickling sorts. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Boston Pickling—Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end, bright green, and one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

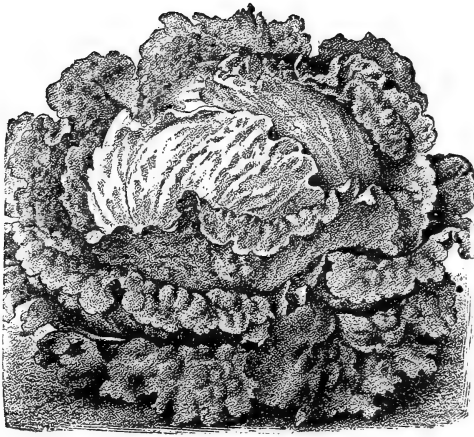
Improved Long Green—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.



Ford Hook Famous Extra Long (White Spine.)

LETTUCE

(Lattich oder Garten Salat, Ger.)



Big Boston.

cellent shipping variety, and is one of the best sorts for outdoors for an early cut Lettuce. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the most popular sorts. It forms large, loose leaves; very tender, and of good quality. One of the best sorts for use under glass, as well as for early outdoor planting. Our seed of this has been most carefully selected. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Tennis Ball, White Seeded—The sort so extensively grown for forcing and heading under glass; good size, firm heads and very white and crisp. Also good for out doors. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

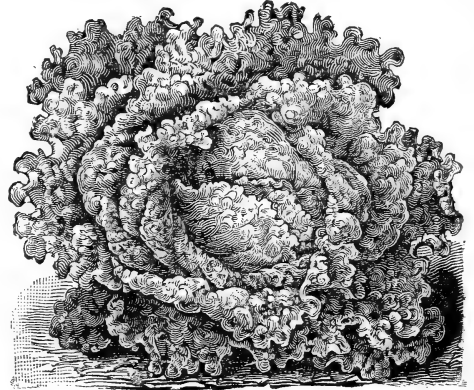
Early Tennis Ball—(Seed Black.) One of the best head lettuces for early planting out doors. Plants medium sized, having thick, dark green leaves and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich creamy white and exceedingly crisp, tender and rich flavored. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Big Boston—A most desirable sort, either for forcing or out door planting. The Big Boston is sure to be wanted by market gardeners and truckers, because it always produces large, solid salable heads; it is good for all seasons of the year. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c, lb \$1.25.

Improved Hanson—Forms very large firm heads, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for out door culture unexcelled. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Early Prize Head—(Seed White.) This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distances, as the leaves are so tender that they are easily broken in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large loose head. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb .., lb ...

Cos Lettuce—Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by havng the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c.



Early Prize Head.

MELON—Musk

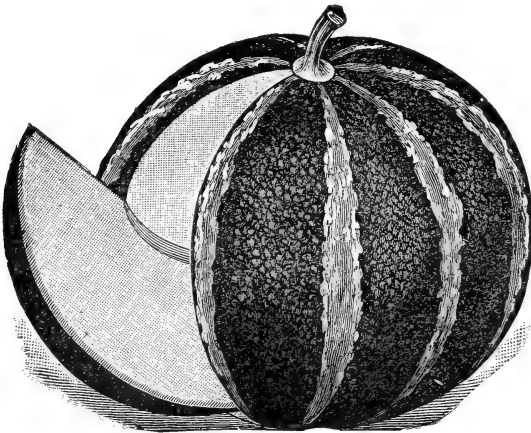
(Zucker Melone, Ger.)

One Ounce will Plant About 60 Hills. 3 lbs. per Acre.

CULTURE — A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant, when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill; after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to 3 or 4 plants. One gallon land plaster and one tablespoonful of turpentine well mixed, or air-slaked lime, soot or road dust sprinkled lightly over plants, will stop the ravages of insects. Also try tobacco dust, it is a fertilizer as well as an insect destroyer.

Extra Early Citron—(First in Market.) The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; form half flat, fairly webbed, flesh green; extra early. Will be found profitable by market gardeners. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 60c.

Emerald Gem—One of the very earliest varieties; fruit small, skin deep emerald-green; flesh a hand-



Emerald Gem.

some salmon color and very thick; flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c, lb \$1.40.

MELON, MUSK—Continued.

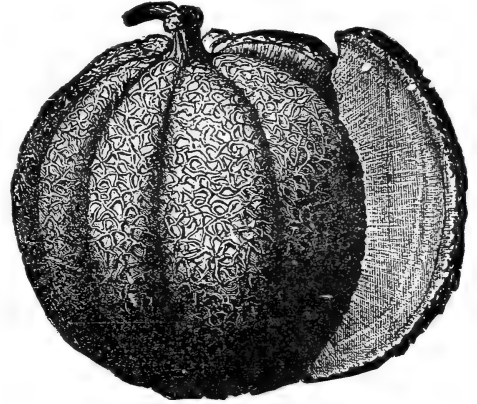
Osage—This is the favorite market melon for Chicago. It is globe or egg-shaped, slightly netted, skin dark green, and flesh orange-pink, very thick, flavor unsurpassed. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.

Long Island Beauty—Of the Hackensack type, but superior in quality. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Hackensack Extra Early Improved—A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully 10 days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Tip Top—This new sort is the finest of its kind, and is bound to become popular when better known. Its shape varies from round to slightly oblong; skin pale green, covered with a handsome netting; flesh rich deep salmon color; sweet and spicy; size medium. Give this new sort a trial. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Perfection, or Big Gem—(New Sort.) This is undoubtedly the finest melon grown, and if you can grow good melons you will always grow the Perfection after once tried. In shape it is nearly round, has nine good ribs, is as thick on the blossom end as on the side. Its exterior color is dark green until it commences to ripen, when it turns yellow. At first sign of yellow it is ripe enough to pick, in



Extra Early Hackensack.



Perfection or Big Gem.

fact it is better to be picked then than to be allowed to fully ripen on the vines. In moderately hot weather it takes from two to three days for it to fully mature, which gives the grower and retailer the best of chances to get it to the consumer in just the right condition. It is slightly netted and during the process of ripening the green and gold color interspersed with the fine netting makes it the handsomest fruit imaginable. It is firm fleshed with small seed cavity, flavor cannot be approached by anything in the market. It is very prolific, a rampant grower, a few days earlier than Osage, fruit averages from 8 to 15 pounds, according to season and culture, and is an excellent shipper. Give this new sort a trial. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.50, lb \$5.00.

A NEW WAY TO GROW BIG MELONS AND HAVE THEM RIPEN IN HOT WEATHER IN AUGUST.

Sow the seed in boxes in greenhouse or hot bed. Seven weeks earlier than the best time to set out the plants in the field.

Just before the third leaf appears transplant in three-inch pots, rotten sod or berry boxes.

The young plants, if transplanted at just the right age are easier to move than tomatoes.

Hold them in greenhouse or hot beds until fourth leaf appears, which will be about two weeks before it is time to plant in the field, it is now in order to move them to a cold frame outside, where they can get all the air in day time, with facilities for covering on cold nights, by the time the plants have from 5 to 6 leaves they are ready to set out.

It is not necessary to wait for rain, but it is essential to give the plants a good watering after setting, and if the weather is very dry one or two succeeding daily waterings will do much towards bringing the crop early and getting size to the melons and have them ripen in hot weather in August.

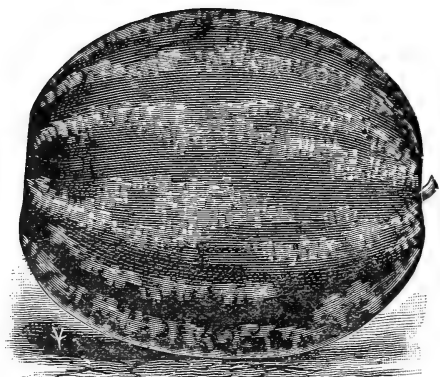
NOW, about ploughing, and here lies the secret to get BIG MELONS. Plough the ground in lands 12 to 16 feet wide, after turning the first furrow in each land, turn the furrow back again to insure stirring all the soil, then plough the next two furrows narrow crowding the land up as high as possible.

This culture will grow melons or anything which can be planted in single rows on top of back furrow much better and larger than level ploughing. Harrow the ground lengthwise, for moderate crop set single plants three feet apart, for large fruit set at least 4 feet apart.

Cultivate and hoe as needed, but don't cultivate deep, when you can't cultivate, hand weeding is necessary, where there is large weeds close to vine roots cut them with sharp knife; don't disturb the vine roots.

Do not pinch vines back. Some people claim that it requires sand to grow good melons, but by following the above method you can grow the largest and finest melons on heavy loam and clay soils.

The gross receipts from a good crop per acre, in a good market, will average \$500 per acre.



Cole's Early.

MELON—Water

(Wasser Melone, Ger.)

One Ounce for Thirty Hills, 4 to 5 Pounds in Hills for an Acre.

CULTURE—Water Melons are cultivated in hills, which should be 6 to 8 feet apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug 2 feet square, 18 inches deep, and half filled with well-rotted manure, which must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Plant in May, 10 seeds to the hill, and when the plants are well up, thin out to 3. Cultivate and treat same as for Musk Melons.

Cole's Early—This is the best early Melon for the home market today. For sweetness and delicate texture of flesh it has no equal. The rind is thin, but brittle, and therefore not suitable for shipping; for the home market we know of none better. Extreme earliness is another point in its favor. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

Hungarian Honey—A superb early variety; flesh brilliant red and rich honey flavor; uniformly of one size and perfectly globe shaped; average weight ten pounds. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Early Fordhook—Extra early; large, nearly round, skin tough; flesh red and very sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

Halbert Honey Burpee's—New sort; said to be the finest Watermelon for the home garden and for choice trade. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

ONION SEED (Zwiebel, Ger.)

1 Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill; 5 or 6 Pounds in Drills for an Acre For Sets, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

HOW TO RAISE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

The Soil. A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Preparation. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up and spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in and then the ground ploughed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge and make a distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker; something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker, you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. This seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation. Give the Onions the first hoeing just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to the size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Gathering. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not fine they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for the winter.

ONION SEED—Continued

YELLOW GLOBE,

Lake County Strain. This is the Celebrated Yellow Globe Which is Grown so Largely in Lake County, Ohio, Where Our Seed Comes From. It is the Best Seller and Largest Cropper of Any Onion Grown.



In shape somewhat of the Southport strain, color bright yellow, with the smallest neck and root of any Onion grown. So well has the stock seed of this strain been selected and bred each season that there are no stiff necks among them. The seed that we offer of this strain is the pure stock true to name. The most successful growers in this section sow five pounds to the acre, 14 inches apart, and do not thin out much; using from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds of high grade fertilizer to the acre. Here in Erie County we had a party who grew 1,400 bushels of saleable onions on $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

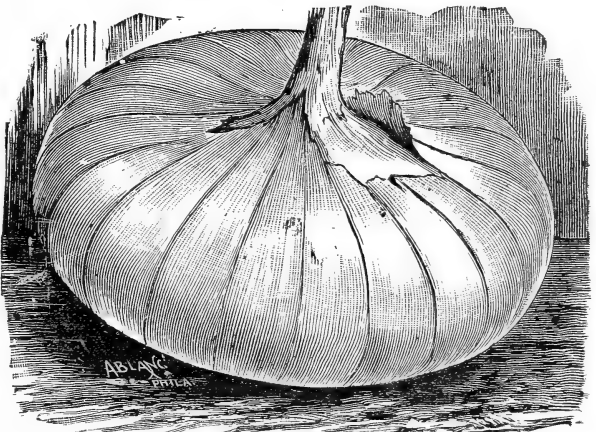
Large Red Wethersfield—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our pedigree strain far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness, and keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Yellow Globe, Lake County Strain.

onion, of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained; a good keeper; more extensively sown for sets than any other white variety; also a good pickling sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

Yellow Danvers—(Flat.) Reliability for bottoming and large yield are both combined in our improved strain of this popular variety. It ripens early, is entirely free from stiff necks, keeps well, and sells readily. This variety is now being planted in many sections for growing sets, being preferred by many to the Strasburg. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Prizetaker—(American grown.) A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large sorts. If started very early in hot beds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65c, lb \$2.25.



Yellow Flat Danvers.



White Barletta.

White Bermuda—Tenerife Grown Seed (true stock.)—The Bermuda White Onion is so astonishingly early in its development as to be almost miraculous. Seed sown same time in the spring as White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, or any other sort will produce onions $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter before the others are 1 inch in diameter. The mature bulbs are white, waxy, flat and so mild as to be unusually palatable. Market gardener, give this new onion a trial, as it is a money-maker. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c, lb \$2.25.

White Adriatic Barletta—The earliest one of the hand-somest and smallest onions grown; an enormous yielder; as high as nine bu. of sets from 1 lb of seed. Seed should be sown thick if wanted for pickling; it will then produce small round onions of pearly whiteness. Our stock is of the true type. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c, lb \$2.00.

ERIE ONION SETS

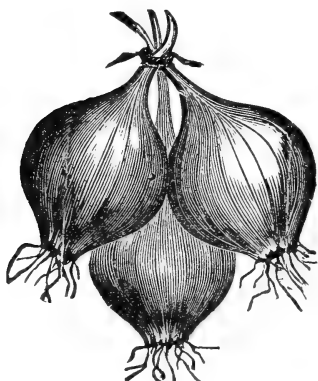
Are the Finest and Cleanest in Any Market. Why? Because the Seed is Produced by Selecting the Best Bulbs, and the Sets Are All Hand Cleaned.

White Silver Skin Sets—Mild and tender. Pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50.
Yellow Danvers—Per pt. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00.

Pickler Sets, or Large Sets—These make the best for early pullers; as a rule we are always short of them, so order early if you want any to go with other goods. Pt. 5c, qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.50.

Egyptian or Winter Onion Sets—Hardy, stay out all winter and are the first Green Onions for bunching on the market sold out.

Prices upon larger quantities upon application. State your wants. Add 8 cents per Qt. if wanted by mail.



Erié Onion Sets.

PARSLEY (Petersilie, Ger.)

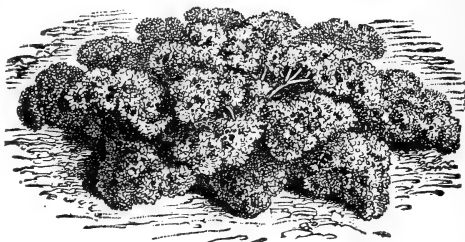
One Ounce to 150 Feet of Drill.

Sow thickly early in April, in rows one foot apart and one-half inch deep; thin out the plants to stand six inches apart in the rows. The seed is of slow germination, taking from three to four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker soak the seeds a few hours in warm water or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar.

Extra Double Curled—Beautifully crimped and curled, pkt. 3c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Champion Moss Triple Curled—A splendid sort for garnishing. Pkt. 3c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Hamburg Rooted—Turnip rooted, used mostly in soups. Pkt. 3c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.



Champion Moss Triple Curled Parsley.

PARSNIP (Pastinake, Ger.)

One Ounce for 200 Feet of Drill. 5 to 6 Pounds for an Acre.

Sow seed early in spring, in deep rich soil in drills. Scatter the seeds thinly and cover evenly with the rake. After the appearance of the plant the soil must be stirred frequently until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate, and is frequently a long time in coming up; will vegetate sooner by steeping six to twelve hours in a liquid manure, diluted with water, and mixed with sand before sowing. When well up thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

Long Smooth Hollow Crown—We believe this is the finest stock of Parsnip that can be procured. The roots are of uniform size and smooth. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

PUMPKIN

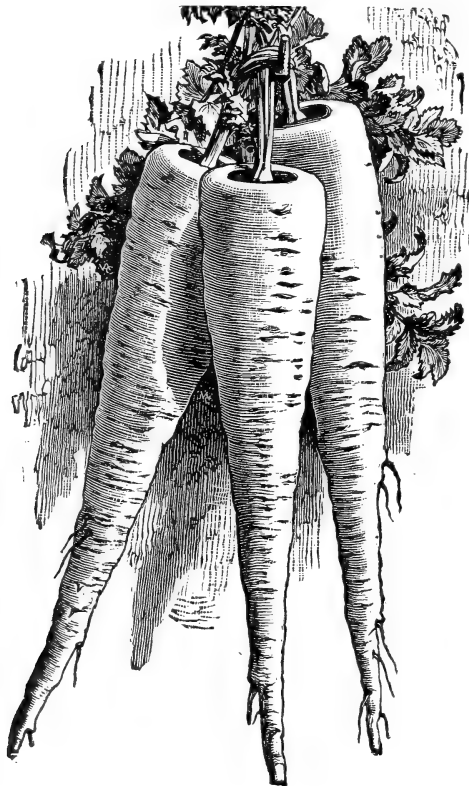
1 Pound Will Plant from 200 to 300 Hills.

CULTURE—The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the corn field; but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way, 4 plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines as they will mix.

Sugar Pie Pumpkin—A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

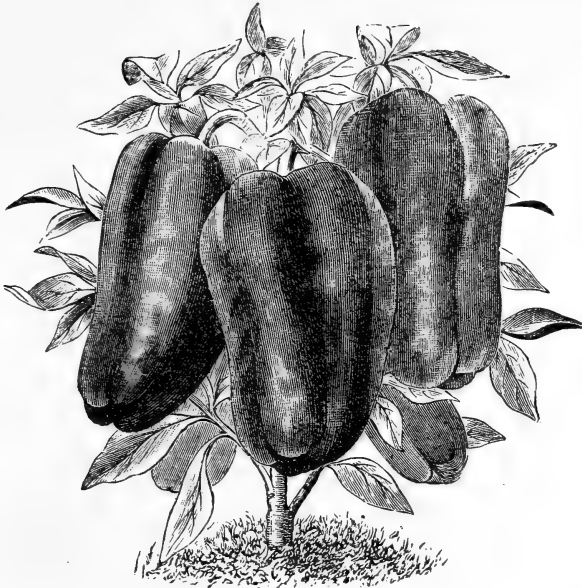
Mammoth Tours—Grown to enormous size, has weighed as high as 200 lbs., rather oblong in shape; best for stock and exhibition purposes. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 80c.

Connecticut Field—The common field pumpkin. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10c, lb 25c.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PEPPER (Pfeffer, Ger.)



Chinese Giant.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed as early as April, and transplant to rich, warm, mellow soil, as soon as the weather has become warm and settled, setting them about 2 feet apart in drills 3 feet apart. The pods are used in making all sorts of pickles. An ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

Chinese Giant—Of enormous size, early and very productive; fruit bright scarlet and of thick blocky form; flesh thick and extremely mild. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well bunched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other, as if on a single bunch. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.

Ruby King—Bright red pods, about five inches long and 3 or 4 inches thick; mild and pleasant in flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

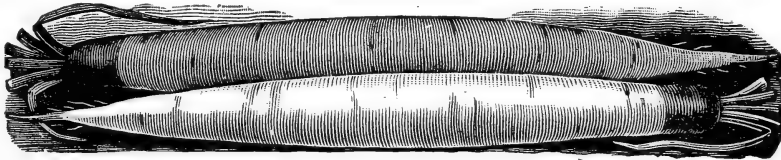
Long Red Cayenne—Pods long, slender, bright red, very sharp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Red Chili—Used for making pepper-sauce. Pods small, conical, scarlet; pungent; plants very fruitful. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

(Bucksbart, or Schwartz Wurtzel, Ger.)

CULTURE—When cooked, the roots have something of the flavor and odor of oysters. They may be boiled, used in soups, or grated and fried as fritters. Culture the same as for parsnips and carrots. Roots are perfectly hardy, and may be left in the ground all winter. A quantity of roots for winter use may be stored in a pit or in sand or damp earth in a cellar. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—We consider this the largest and most profitable Salsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary Salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

SPINACH (Spinat, Ger.)

One Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill. Thirty Pounds for an Acre. Special
Prices Given on Spinach in Quantities.

CULTURE—For spring and summer use, sow either broadcast or in drills as early as the ground can be worked. The fall sowing is the main one with our market gardeners, which is done from August to September, and by careful attention they have it in marketable condition throughout the entire winter and spring. If the land is dry the seed should always be rolled or trampled in, for if the soil is loose the hot air shrivels the seed, so that it will not germinate. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

New Victoria Spinach—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and are of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special use, for market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from 2 to 3 weeks after all other varieties have run to seed. Victoria is the best sort for early spring sowing. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 25c.

Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved—A heavy cropper of fine quality; succulent leaves, curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage; this is one of the best sort for fall sowing. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, ¼ lb 10c, lb 25c.

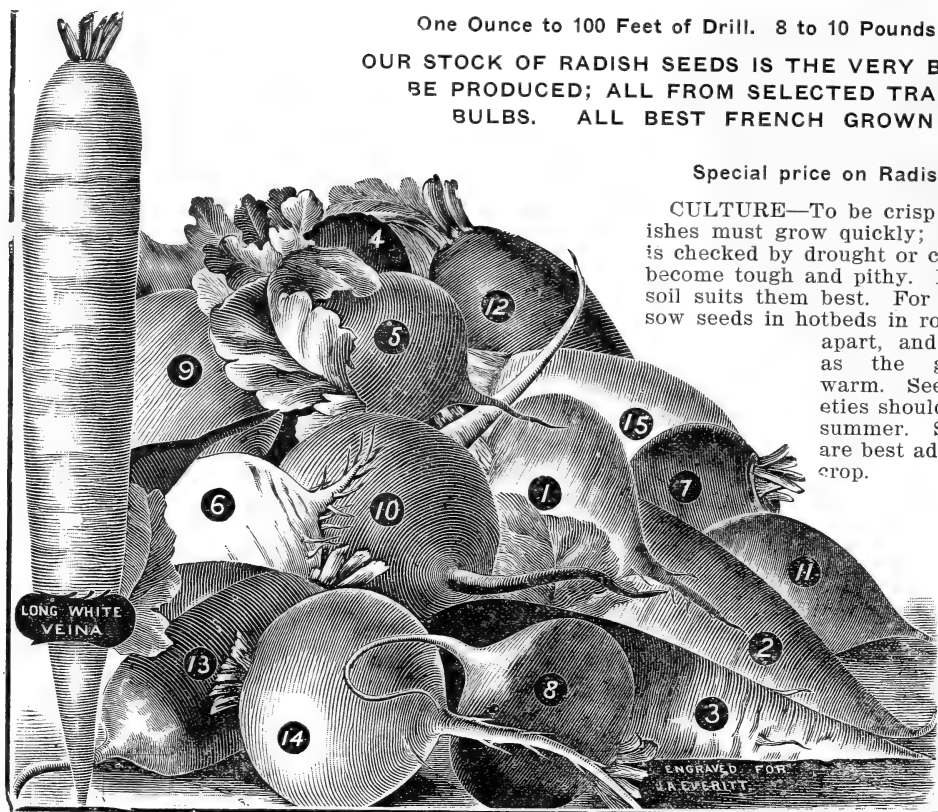
RADISH (Rettig, Ger)

One Ounce to 100 Feet of Drill. 8 to 10 Pounds for an Acre.

OUR STOCK OF RADISH SEEDS IS THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED; ALL FROM SELECTED TRANSPLANTED BULBS. ALL BEST FRENCH GROWN STOCK.

Special price on Radishes in 5-lb lots.

CULTURE—To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow quickly; whenever growth is checked by drought or cold weather, they become tough and pithy. Rich, light, sandy soil suits them best. For the forcing crop, sow seeds in hotbeds in rows 5 or 6 inches apart, and thin the plants as the ground becomes warm. Seed of winter varieties should be sown in mid-summer. Summer varieties are best adapted for general crop.



Non Plus Ultra or Early Deep Scarlet Forcing—Has a small top and can be forced in 20 days from time of sowing. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 80c.

White Tip Extra Early Forcing—This is a 20-day Radish. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 80c.

Rosey Gem—Fine for forcing or open ground. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 70c.

Vicks Scarlet Globe—Very popular for open ground. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 70c.

Phill White Box—The best white turnip Radish. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 70c.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, white tipped. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 70c.

New Icicle—This is a distinct new Radish; roots pure snow white from three to four inches long; they retain their crispness and mild flavor for a long time; it is extra early, being fit for table in four weeks. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

Lady Finger—Rapid grower; beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white; the finest long White Radish grown. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

Cincinnati Market—Best long scarlet short top; extra early. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

White Strasburg—Roots long and tapering; splendid Summer sort. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

White Stuttgart—Globular in shape, grows large, always juicy and crisp. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

White Chinese—Half long stump rooted; finest Fall Radish grown. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

Scarlet Chinese—Oblong shape; color bright red; flesh white and crisp. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

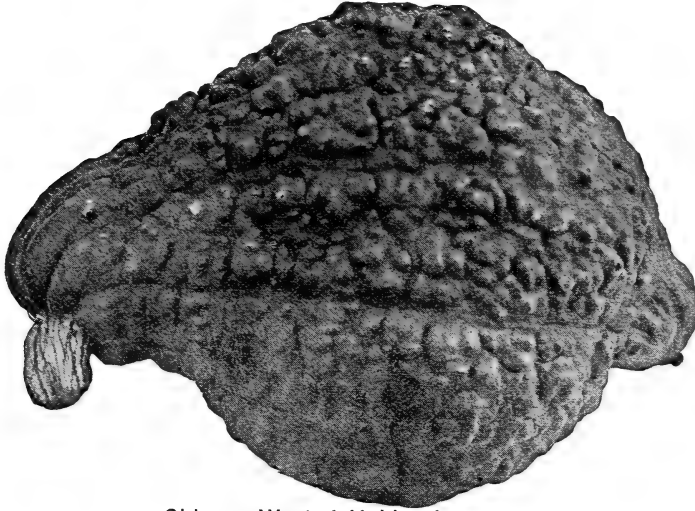
Black Spanish—Round; splendid Winter sort. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 75c.

Persian Coal Black New Sort—Long stump rooted, color shiny black, flesh white, tender and crisp; one of the best Winter sorts we ever had. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c, lb \$1.20.

SQUASH (Kurbiss, Ger)

One Ounce of the Bush Varieties for 40 Hills, or of the Large-Seeded Kinds, 15 Hills Two or Three Pounds of the Bush, and 3 or 4 Pounds of the Large-Seeded for an Acre.

CULTURE—Squash seed should be planted about the same time and in much the same manner as cucumbers and melons. The hills should be 9 feet apart each way, slightly elevated and highly manured. Bush varieties may be planted closer together. Use plenty of seed, as the bugs will destroy some plants.



Chicago Warted Hubbard.

Hubbard Squash is the more delicate and sweet the flesh will be found to be. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Golden Hubbard—Skin and flesh deep yellow. Very dry and of excellent flavor. Particularly good for pies on account of its bright color. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—A standard summer variety; good either for home or market gardeners; large size. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Double the size of the ordinary Crooknecks and very warty, but similar in other respects; their handsome appearance commands an extra price in the market. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Mammoth Selected Hubbard—The well-known and standard late variety; our seed is pure and can be relied upon; we sell more of this strain annually, 20 lbs. to 1 of all the rest put together (see cut.) Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 50c.

Warted Hubbard—This strain, without doubt, grows the finest Hubbard in existence. The wartiness indicates a very hard shell which is one of the features in a long-keeping squash; it also denotes extra choice quality—the harder and more warty the shell of a

TURNIP (Ruben, Ger.)

One Ounce Will Sow 150 Feet of Drill. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the Acre, Drilled or Broadcast.

CULTURE—The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. For an early crop, sow early in the spring, in drills about a foot apart, or broadcast and thin out. For a general crop, sow from the first of July to the last of August in drills eighteen to twenty inches apart, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches. To destroy the fly, which is very destructive to the turnip crop, use "Hammond's Slug Shot." Sow an abundance of seed and thin out. Should the crop be destroyed, harrow the ground immediately and sow again.



Danish Turnip, Grey Stone.

Canadian Tankard Swede—This is the yellow purple top Rutabaga so popular in Canada, and of which hundreds of cars are shipped to the States each season. Pkt. 3c, oz. 7c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 65c.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich—One of the earliest flat sort. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 60c.

White Egg—Early white egg-shaped, quality excellent. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

Golden Ball—Pure yellow; one of the finest summer sorts. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

Early Purple Top Straped Leaves—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

Red Top White Globe—Extra early; most popular sort grown. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

Danish Gray Stone (New Sort)—Globe shaped, with grey head, grows the quickest of all white fleshed varieties; it is a Danish variety and is prized very highly there. Give it a trial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb \$1.00.

Long White, or Cow Horn—Grows very quickly, partly above ground; very productive; flesh white, fine-grained and sweet. This turnip is also grown for turning under as green manure. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c. Special price on large lots.

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP.

CULTURE—The same as for turnips, only have to be sown earlier for main crop. If you use fertilizer for your corn crop, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of seed well mixed with 200 lbs. of fertilizer will give you good stand in corn. This plan does not seem to injure the corn at all and you get a good crop of Ruta Baga at the same time. Try it.

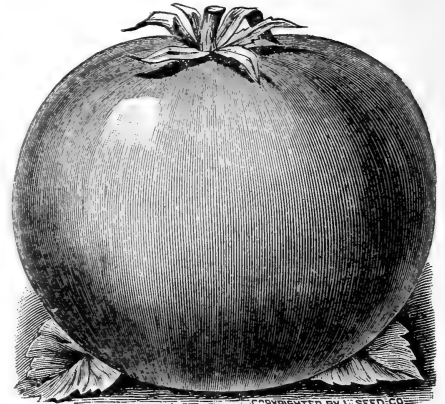
Laing's Improved Yellow Purple Top—The finest for this section. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

White Russian—White skinned; very sweet and desirable for table use. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, lb 50c.

TOMATO (Liebesapfel, Ger.)

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 1,000 Plants; ½ Pound to the Acre.

CULTURE—Sow in a hotbed, green house or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than sixty degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May, in this latitude, the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. For late use, sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in July; the green fruit can be picked off before frost, and ripened under glass. By training the tomato vines on trellises, or tying to stakes, they



Sparks' Earliana

will increase in productiveness, the fruit will ripen better, and be of finer quality.

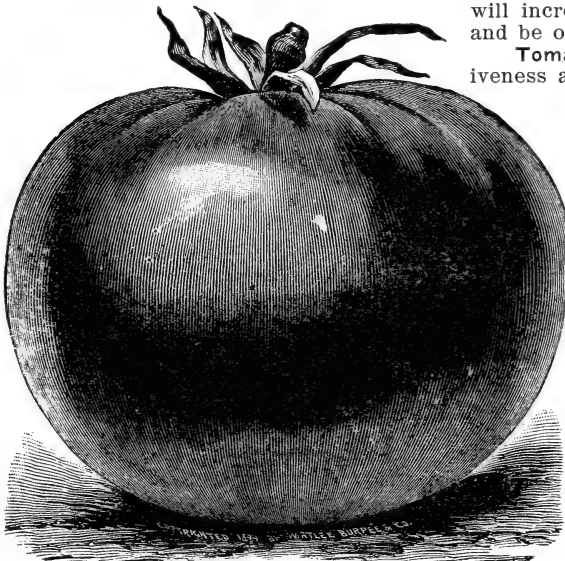
Tomatoes Like Potash.—You can increase the productiveness and early ripening by using liberally of unbleached Canada Hard Wood Ashes.

Sparks Earliana—The earliest large smooth, red Tomato in existence. The Truckers and Gardeners of Delaware and Maryland have made more money the last two years on Earliana Tomato than on all other crops; our stock is pure. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb 75c, lb \$3.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early tomato in cultivation; within a few days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana. The large, handsome fruits are very solid and deep through. Color brightest scarlet. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruit ripens thoroughly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb 75c, lb \$3.00.

New Dwarf Stone Extra Early—This Tomato combines all the good qualities of the popular Stone. A heavy cropper, extra early and of dwarf habit. It is bound to become popular. It is one of the best sorts for small gardens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb 75c, lb \$3.00.

Beauty, Livingstone's—Old stand-by; purple tinge. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb 60c, lb \$2.25.



New Dwarf Early Stone.

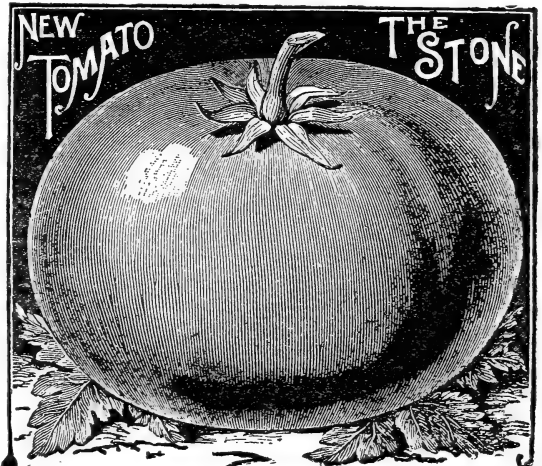
New Stone—The best all around main crop Tomato. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb 60c, lb \$2.25.

TOBACCO

CULTURE—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, and then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—A long leaf, fine in texture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

Conqueror — A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.



HERBS (Kuechen Krauter, Ger.)

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—Sow early in April or May, in a sheltered, well-prepared spot in the open ground, either broadcast or in shallow drills about seven inches apart. Thin out the plants thus raised, and keep clear from weeds. A few sweet aromatic and medicinal herbs are very valuable for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly on a dry day, as they come into full blossom, then dry quickly and pack closely, entirely excluding the air. Label each sort.



Chervil (Kerbel, Ger.)—Used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Dill (Dill, Ger.)—Used mostly for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Cress, or Pepper Grass (Kresse, Ger.)—The leaves form excellent spicy spring salads. Sow thickly in shallow drills early in spring, and at intervals, as it soon runs to seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Sage (Salbei, Ger.)—Highly aromatic; most useful. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Summer Savory (Bonekraut, Ger.)—Used as a culinary herb, also used largely for pickled beans, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram (Mairohm, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Thyme (Thymian, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.

Popular Choice FLOWER SEEDS

My Flower Seed List is Cream of the Flower Kingdom, the Selection of each Kind is the very best of its Class, our own importation.

GENERAL CULTURE—The soil for a flower garden should be made light, porous and rich, by adding plenty of well-rotted manure on light, poor soils, and plenty sand on sticky and heavy ones. It should be dug up deep, made very loose and fine by the constant use of the rake, and as level as possible, to allow the water to reach every spot without standing on any. Water, laying on top of a newly seeded or planted bed, is sure to decay either plants or seeds and, if not quite enough to decay, will, under the action of the sun, bake the ground so hard that the small and weak germs, just starting out, will be smothered under the crust. Most of the flower seeds are so fine that they should be sown on top of the loose ground, covered very lightly with fine ground or manure, and pressed down with a roller or the hand. Principal causes of failure in raising flowers are due to too deep sowing or lack of water at the proper time. As flower seeds, in general, are sown shallow, light but frequent sprinklings are all it is needed. It is no use to have the water reach 3 or 4 inches deep when the seeds are only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch under the surface; the same quantity of water, applied four times, will do more good. The main object is to keep the soil around the seeds always moist, as air and moisture are needed to insure a good germination, and to prevent the ground from getting a hard crust.

All the annual flowers, which form the largest class of our summer flowering plants, are sown, in this locality, the latter part of April or beginning of May, and the sun then is so hot as to dry the ground almost one inch in one day, hence the need of watering twice a day, if you want to be sure of a good germination.

A good way to know how deep to sow flower seeds is to cover the seed from 3 to 6 times its depth, using the small figure for the finest seeds. Sweet peas are an exception to the rule and may be planted deep. Flower seeds cannot be sown all at one time, as some tropical kinds, such as *Portulaca* (moss rose) requires a warmer temperature to start growing and must be planted only when the ground is real warm. Germination also varies with different kinds, some sprouting in 8 or 10 days, while others will stay 3 and 4 weeks in the ground.

Flowers are divided into three classes:

1. **Annuals**—Plants that grow, bloom, raise seeds and die the same year.
2. **Biennials**—Which generally do not bloom until the second year and then die.
3. **Perennials**—Which bloom the second season, but last several years and may be propagated by the division of the roots.

Annuals are only sown in the spring, but Biennials and Perennials can be sown in late summer, wintered over, and, by so doing, gain one year's time. These two kinds of plants can, on the approach of winter, be potted and carried in the house, where they will bloom through the winter.

Ageratum—Flowers light blue or lavender; very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Alyssum—(Sweet.) A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Flower Seeds--Continued.

Alyssum—(Little Gem.) Of dwarf, compact habit, each plant covering a circle 15 to 30 inches in diameter. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring until late in autumn. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Amaranthus—Valuable for its variety of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Antirrhinum—(Snapdragon.) One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. A great variety of beautiful colors. Height 1 foot. Perennial Dwarf mixed. Per pkt. 3c.

Asters—No family of plants bear such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. Hardy annuals, as follows:

New Branching Aster—Petals broad and long, twisted and curled, like loose chrysanthemums. The tendency to form numerous branches is very marked, and a crop of flowers is produced in late autumn when there is always a scarcity of bloom. Leads the chrysanthemum season by a month. Mixed colors, per pkt. 3c, oz. 80c.

Shell Pink—Per pkt. 6c, oz. \$1.20.

Pure White—Per pkt. 6c, oz. \$1.20.

Lavender Sky Blue—Per pkt. 6c, oz. \$1.20.

Giant Comet Asters—Height 12 to 15 inches. Quite distinct and covered with large double flowers resembling Japanese chrysanthemums. Mixed colors, per pkt. 6c, oz. \$1.40. Pure White, per pkt. 6c, oz. \$1.60. Sky Blue, per pkt. 6c, oz. \$1.60.

Truffaut's Paeony-Flowered Perfection—One of the most perfect and popular of all Asters; very double, large and beautiful flowers, with incurved petals; height 18 inches to 2 feet; nearly 30 distinct colors mixed. Per pkt. 3c, oz. \$1.00.

Siegel's Excelsior Asters—All the leading tall sorts in finest mixture. Pkt. 3c, oz. 75c.

Balsam—(Lady Slipper.) Camelia-flowered. The blossoms of this variety are of perfect form, large, very double and are produced in the greatest abundance. Choicest mixed, per pkt. 3c.

Bachelor's Button—Showy annual, of early culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Brachycome—(Swan River Daisy.) In habit of growth somewhat resembling the Daisy. Grows best in a mixture of loam and peat. Height 9 inches. Annual. Blue and white mixed. Pkt. 3c, oz. 60c.

Calendula—(Pot Marigold.) Showy, free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders and continuing in bloom until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot. Pkt. 3c, oz. 30c.

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—One of the finest hardy garden plants grown, forming large clumps 2 to 3 feet high and increasing in beauty, luxuriance and floriferousness each year. It is an improved variety of the lanceolata type, producing long-stemmed, immense, rich yellow flowers, shaded with orange, flowering in profusion for a long period during the summer; unequaled for cutting; grows anywhere. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Campanula—Well known beautiful hardy herbaceous perennial, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-flowers; thriving best in light rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if planted early in the house in window boxes. Also called Cup and Saucer. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c, oz. 50c.

Candytuft—Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers from July till frost comes. Hardy and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. Hardy annual.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered—Improved strain. The flower heads are of immense size, 6 inches long and about 3 inches across, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth. They are pure white, and furnish excellent material for cutting. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Empress, or Snow Queen—Large tresses of pure white flowers, fine florists' variety. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Choice Mixed, white red, purple, crimson, pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Castor Bean—(Ricinus.) Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high.

Zanzibariensis—A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. The plants grow from ten to fifteen feet high. The leaves have a brilliant lustre, measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. We know of no annual plant so desirable for concealing unsightly objects or of more imposing beauty when standing alone on the lawn. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 3c, oz. 15c.

Carnations—Bloom in four months from seed. Plant vigorous, semi-dwarf, neat. If sown under glass in March or April, begin blooming in early summer and yield a brilliant display of flowers until frost. Flowers large, quite double and perfectly formed, never bursting the calyx. They show all colors and variegations through beautiful shades of red, pink and white. Mixed pkt. 6c.

Columbine Aquilegia—The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries, under the name of Honeysuckles. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. Height from 1 to 3 feet. Hardy perennial. Choice double mixed pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Flower Seeds--Continued.

Canterbury Bells—A handsome perennial with blue, white and rose-shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennial. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 40c.

Cock's Comb—(Celosia.) Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb; the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant ones. Hardy annuals. Height 1 to 3 feet. Per pkt. 3c, oz. \$1.00. Dwarf sorts, pkt. 3c, oz. \$1.50.

Centaurea—Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflower, Blue-Bottle or Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, and are much in demand as cut flowers. The ornamental white-leaved sorts, or Dusty Millers, are largely used for bedding, vases, etc.

Imperialis—This beautiful class are undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful, sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are born on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other Sweet Sultan; of easy culture, but prefer a cool position. Finest mixed, pkt. 6c, oz. 75c.

Chameleon—Large fragrant flowers, constantly changing in hue from a bright yellow to lilac and rose. Pkt. 6c, oz. 90c.

Marguerite—A new pure white variety, with very large and deliciously fragrant flowers; fine for bouquets. Pkt. 3c, oz. 35c.

Sweet Sultan Sauveolens—Beautiful, yellow, thistle-like, sweet scented flowers. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Casmos—This plant is of strong growth, having elegant foliage, and for fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in April or May and transplanted to open ground will produce plants 5 or 6 feet high by September, and from then till November will be covered with hundreds of blossoms three inches across, resembling single Dahlias. Perfection mixed, per pkt. 3c, oz. 40c.

Cosmos—(Early Dawn.) This new variety comes into bloom in July and continues to flower until cut down by severe frost. Of good size; the handsome circular flowers are white, with a delicate tint of rose at the base of the petals. The plants are of compact, bushy growth, about 4½ feet high. Valuable particularly for the north, where the seasons are too short for other strains. Per pkt. 6c, oz. 65c.

Cypress Vines—(Ipomoea Quamoclit.) One of our most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful small, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May; height 15 feet. Mixed, per pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Daisy—Charming little plant for edging and border. The flowers are white, pink and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out; perennials. Height 6 inches. Double choice mixed pkt. 6c.

Four O'Clock, or the Marvel of Peru—It is easily grown; and is yet one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals. Variegated—Brilliant flowers in rich contrast to the lovely gold striped foliage. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Fox Glove—(Digitalis.) Showy and useful plants for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be had by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Forget-Me-Not—This beautiful flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate blue and white flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial. White, per pkt. 3c; mixed, 3c; blue, 3c; oz. 50c.

Gaillardia—Splendid showy plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November. Excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Annuals and perennials; 1½ feet high.

Picta Lorenziana—A charming, profuse, double-flowering strain; beautiful mixed colors. Annual. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c. Picta single choice, mixed pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)—Dwarf-branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, starlike, and borne in feathery sprays which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Sow every two weeks for a succession of blooms.

Elegant Hardy Annual—Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Gypsophila Paniculata—Hardy perennial. Should be in every garden. Pkt. 6c, oz. 50c.

Gourds—A tribe of climbers with curiously-shaped fruit, in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the marking of some of the fruit quite extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet high. Choice mixed, pkt. 3c, oz. 15c.

Hollyhock—A great variety of brilliant colors combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree, flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of perennials. Height 5 feet.

Charters Double—This is the finest double mixed grown. Pkt. 6c.

Ice Plant—A dwarf plant of trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches, tender annuals. Per pkt. 3c.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—A fine variety of colors, shades of blue, red and others, striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continuously pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season.

Hardy Annual—Finest Mixed. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Hardy Perennial—Double and semi-double varieties in finest mixture. Pkt. 3c, oz. 40c.

Flower Seeds—Continued.

Lobelias—These plants grow 4 to 6 inches high, and form dense masses of flowers. Of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots, or rockeries. Blue, per pkt. 3c, oz. 40c. White Gem, per pkt. 3c, oz. 40c.

Marigolds—(African.) No flower garden seems complete without this fine old fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about 3 feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early indoors and transplant 6 inches apart as soon as danger of frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

African El Dorado, Double—Flowers about 3 inches in diameter, imbricated, extremely double and in tints of primrose, orange and gold. Pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Mignonette—A well-known hardy annual, producing spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the following spring. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Machet—Of dwarf and vigorous growth, with numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of red flowers. One of the very best for pot culture. Pkt. 3c, oz. 40c.

Miles Spiral—Dwarf branching habit, with long spikes, fragrant, excellent for market purposes. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Mourning Bride—(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious.) This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high. Tall double, finest mixed, pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

Moon Flower—(Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba.) Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist germination will take place in about two weeks. After the plants are up plant outdoors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Also known as Ipomoea Noctiflora.

New Cross-Bred or Hybrid Variety—This variety of great value for the north, as it is in full bloom fully one month before the white-seeded. The flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across, and are very numerous. Tender annual. Pkt. 5c.

Morning Glory—One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. The beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Hardy annuals; 15 feet.

Finest Mixed—All colors, per pkt. 3c, oz. 15c.

Imperial Japanese—The flowers are of gigantic size, exquisite variety of colors and magnificent marbled foliage. The flowers measure from four to six inches across. The colors are limitless in variety and very beautiful. Of easy culture, and if sown early will produce magnificently. Choicest mixed, per pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Nicotiana—Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the long duration and freedom of their bloom. Flowers salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas. Half hardy annuals, about three feet high.

Affinis—Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 3c.

Sanderae, Mixed—Flowers white, crimson-rose or violet, a little smaller than Affinis and unlike it is in full bloom during the day. Very floriferous. Pkt. 5c.

Pansies—(Imperial German.) Splendid mixed. This mixture is very carefully made from seeds of the largest and brightest strains, and includes more than 50 different shades and colorings, representing all the finest and best types of German Pansies. Pkt. 3c, oz. \$1.20.

Pansies, Siegel's Elite Extra Large Flowered—Comprises the very choicest of large flowering varieties. After repeated trials with samples from well-known specialists in Pansy growing we are satisfied that our Elite Mixture still retains its superiority above all others. Pkt. 5c, oz. \$3.50.

Our packets of Pansies contain over 200 seeds.

Petunia—Few plants will make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer till fall. Their richness of color, fragrance and continued blooming make them general favorites. It is likewise one of the leading flowers for window display, and few for this purpose can be more beautiful or satisfactory. Tender annual.

Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora—In finest mixture, per pkt. 3c.

Petunia, Inimitable—This strain is unsurpassed. Pkt. 3c.

Pinks, Dianthus—(Chinensis.) Annual. Pinks. Flower the same season if seed be sown early. They are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers.

Double Chinese Pinks—In best mixture. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 35c.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—This beautiful hardy annual has few equals for beds, bouquets, etc. The colors are rich and brilliant and the flowers appear all summer. Our seed is selected with the utmost care; 1 foot high.

Finest Mixed—Per pkt. 3c, oz. \$1.00.

Phlox—Star of Quedlinburg—This new variety has a singular form with toothed petals, the center of each being prolonged to a point, thus the flower is star-shaped. In choicest mixture, pkt. 3c.

Portulaca—This well-known annual covers the ground in a beautiful carpet-like form of the most vivid colors, and for borders or beds they are very effective. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface and pressed in.

Finest Single Mixed—Great variety. Per pkt. 3c.

Double Rose Flowered—Mixed; making a gorgeous mass of color, remaining open all day. Per pkt. 6c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Poppy—A great variety of brilliant colors and various shapes. Hardy annual. Single and double mixed. Per pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Shirley Poppies—(Mixed.) These are marvelous flowers. Petals like shimmery silk. Colors both soft and bright. Satiny-white marbled with rose; also crimson scarlets, rose and pink. Trembling, nodding little beauties. Pkt. 3c, oz. 20c.

New Oriental Hybrid Poppies—For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over 6 inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Their culture is as simple as that of the common garden poppies. One of their most valuable qualities is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, living through winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Pkt. 5c.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are of fiery red, continuing in flower for a long time. Start early in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet. Pkt. 6c.

Salpiglossis—A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc. with texture like rich velvet. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet. Per pkt. 3c.

Sweet William—(*Dianthus Barbatus*.) A well-known and popular flower, which has been improved the last few years, making it a most desirable plant for the garden. The double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, produce a charming effect for beds and borders. It is better to sow seed every year, to have young plants, as they flower more freely. Hardy perennial. Double finest mixed pkt. 3c, oz. 35c. Single, finest mixed, pkt. 3c, oz. 25c. Dunctett, Single Bright Dark Crimson, pkt. 3c, oz. 25c.

Stock, Ten Weeks—The Stocks, with their great variety of fine colors and large spikes of beautiful double flowers, are very popular among the Germans, and greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and diversity of color.

Double Dwarf—German finest mixed, pkt. 3c.

Intermediate, Large Flowered Double Early—Finest mixed, pkt. 6c.

Verbena—The Verbena is one of the most effective bedding plants, and unrivaled in the splendor of its dazzling brilliancy of flowers. They flower continually from spring to late in the autumn and are always thrifty and free-blooming. New Mammoth Fordhook—Very large and fine, embracing wide range of color. Pkt. 3c, oz. 70c.

Wild Flower Garden—Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care, "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute which for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness and small amount of labor necessary for construction, has no equal.

THE MIXTURE we offer for a WILD FLOWER GARDEN contains a great many different varieties of free blooming flowers that are sure to please. No one not having such a bed, can form an idea of its beauty. Wild Flower Mixture, per pkt. 3c, oz. 15c.

Zinnia—They are of easy cultivation and one of the most popular and showy plants. The double sorts are nearly as double as the Dahlia, and produce flowers of many beautiful colors. They bloom profusely and constantly from the last of June until killed by autumn frosts. Seeds can be sown early in the open ground where plants are to flower. Choice double mixed, all colors. Pkt. 3c, oz. 35c.

Kochia Scoparia—(Mexican Fire Bush.) A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree, the foliage is as fine as moss and of a clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep-red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual; two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

Cobaea—A climber of rapid growth, valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc., will cling to any rough surface. In sowing place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil.

Scandens—Large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Echinocystis Lobata—(Climbing Wild Cucumber.) A rapid, luxuriant growing annual climber, very useful for quick effects. 30 to 50 feet. Per pkt. 5c.

Scarlet Runner—With showy scarlet blossoms; beans purplish, with black markings; very ornamental; rapid climber; 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET PEAS and NASTURTIUM.

THE TWO MOST POPULAR FLOWERS OF THE DAY.

THE NEW METHOD OF CULTIVATING SWEET PEAS—The principal essential for the best success is a cool, deep, moist soil, and a sunny situation. The ground should be prepared deep and rich. Fall preparation, where possible, is preferable, but if done in the spring, use no green manure. Bone meal is good if rotted manure cannot be obtained. Sow early, even before the frost is out of the ground, as Sweet Peas need the cool, moist spring ground to make the root growth. Sow the seed in deep furrows, the bottom of which must be at least six inches below the level of the soil; this is to guard against a summer drought. Cover the seeds only one inch, after which the furrow is still five inches deep. When the plants are two to three inches high fill in another inch or so of soil around the plants, always leaving a portion of the plant above the surface; do this at intervals, until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little hollow, to hold the rains, and to allow water to be applied by the bucketful in dry weather.

Mulching with old leaves, straw or hay assists in the retention of even moisture and temperature for the roots; any fresh manure or other heating material must not be used. Under such congenial conditions Sweet Peas luxuriate and bloom in continuous abundance from early summer until cut down by frost, provided the flowers are freely picked each day, and no pods are allowed to develop.

My list of named Sweet Peas are the best of the large flowering kinds, being the best distinct colors of their class.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING NAMED SORTS SEPARATE:

Extra Early Blanch Ferry—The earliest grown. **Blanch Ferry**, best pink. **Blanch Burpee**, pure white. **Black Knight**, deep maroon. **Katherin Tracy**, brilliant pink. **Mars**, fiery crimson. **Maid of Honor**, blue and white. **Royal Rose**, deep pink. **Navy Blue**, best blue. **New Countess**, lavender. Price on all the above named sorts, pkt. 5c, oz. 7c, 1-4 lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

Siegel's Gilt Edge Mixture—A portion of all the above named sorts in this mixture. Pkt. 3c, oz. 5c, 1-4 lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

Nasturtium—None of the old-fashioned plants deserve their renewal of popularity better than the Nasturtiums, so brilliant and varied in coloring, free in bloom, and picturesque in appearance. Hardy habit of growth, even in hottest suns and poor soils; prime favorite for cut-flower work and personal adornment. The mixture we offer contains the newest hybrids as well as the distinct old varieties, all in very best proportion, giving them a marvellous display of colors, varying from cream-white to the very darkest red.

Nasturtium—(Tall.) Choicest mixture of all the leading colors. Pkt. 3c, oz. 10c, 1-4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Nasturtium—(Dwarf.) Choicest mixture of all leading colors. Pt. 3c, oz. 10c, 1-4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

REMEMBER!

OUR PACKETS OF FLOWER SEEDS ARE FULL-SIZED and contain more Seeds than what the average Seedsman sends out, and they are the very best of their kind.

Popular Choice Summer Flowering Bulbs

IF YOU WANT FLOWERS, plant freely of Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots. They are the easiest grown and the list we offer are the choicest sorts.

CANNAS—Free, Ever Blooming.

In Choicest Pink Shades.

In Choicest Red Shades

In Choicest Yellow Shades

Bronze-Leaved Cannas—Price 10c each; \$1 per dozen. If wanted by mail, add 8c per dozen.

Field-Grown Roots of Choicest Double Dahlias—

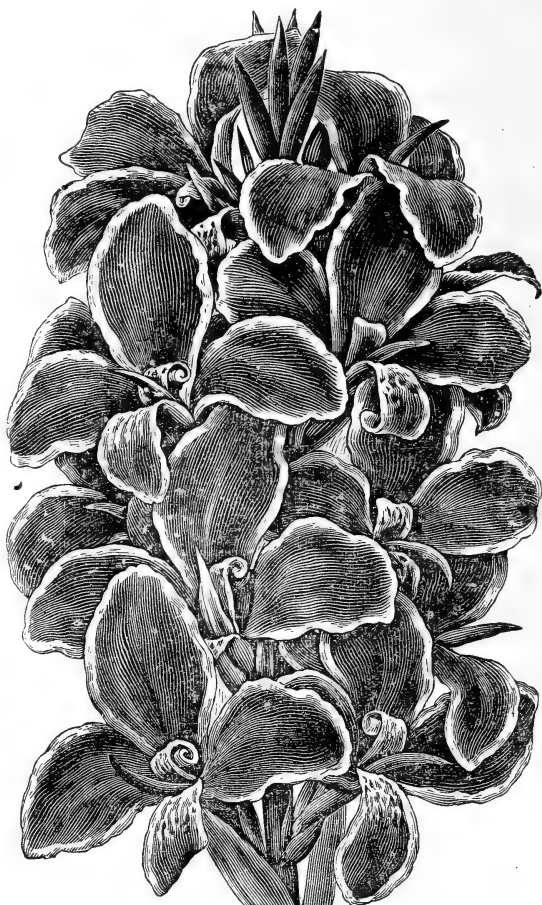
The double-flowered Dahlia is one of the most popular fall flowers, and from strong field-grown roots fine flowers may be had the first season much earlier than from the plants grown from seed. Where the roots are sent by mail a portion of the tuber is removed to reduce the cost of postage, but the portion attached to the stem from which the eyes start is left intact; planted in rich light warm soil they start quickly into growth and make fine strong plants.

DAHLIAS.

Wm Agnew—Intense glistening scarlet crimson; immense size, perfect form; free flowerer. Very effective as a bedding plant or cut flower.

A. D Livoni—(Show). Pure, soft pink, with quilled petals and full to the centre; an early and profuse bloomer.

C W Bruton (decorative)—The best yellow; of immense size; perfect form and of the finest canary yellow; a tall, vigorous grower and an extremely profuse bloomer.



Cannas



Dahlia

Frank L. Bassett—Bright royal purple, shading to blue. The nearest approach to a blue Dahlia yet produced. The plant is dwarf, of branching habit, making fine, well-shaped plants, and an early and extremely profuse bloomer. The flowers are large, of fine form, are perfectly full to the center until the last. It is also the best of its color for cutting, and we recommend it to all as one of the best Decorative Dahlias ever produced.

Henry Patrick—A pure waxy white. It blooms very freely, producing flowers from 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with beautiful pointed petals. The plant grows to a height of 5 feet. Long stems.

Storm King—Still the finest of all white Show Dahlias. An extremely early, profuse and constant bloomer; a strong, vigorous grower of dwarf, branching habit, producing large, perfect-shaped flowers on long, stiff stems.

Prices on any of the above Dahlias is 20c each, post paid, for field roots, to go by express or freight, per dozen, \$1.20.

Summer Flowering Bulbs—Continued.

FIELD-GROWN ROOTS OF CHOICEST DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Black Beauty—A beautiful dark, velvety maroon; distinct form. A splendid sort for vases.

POMPON DAHLIAS.

Pompon Dahlias are dwarf plants and grow small flowers on long stems, fine for bouquets.

Snowclad—Finest white Pompon Dahlia to date.

Little Beauty—Beautiful delicate shrimp. Pink; full round forms, quilled petals borne on long stems.

Sunshine—Brilliant scarlet; fine form, full center, long stems. The very best for bouquets.

The prices on any of the above Dahlias is 20c each, postpaid. For field roots, to go by freight or express, per dozen, \$1.20.

THE GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is our Leading Flower

The Gladiolus is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody, in any soil or climate. It is, in short, the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and attention, and makes a display which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring few bulbs can equal and none surpass. My collection embraces the very latest sorts. We offer them only in mixture. In buying 50 you will hardly get two alike. Price, per doz., 20c; postpaid. By freight or express, 15c per doz.; per 100, \$1.00.

Caladium—Esculetum. (Elephant's Ear.) The leaves of this giant plant often attain a length of 3 feet. Very suitable for single plant on lawn, beds or margins of water. Attains greatest size in a moist situation. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c; doz., 90c. If by mail add 5 cents for each bulb.

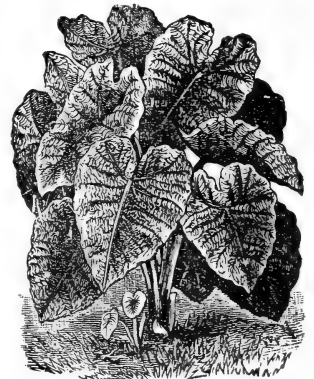
TUBEROSES.

True Excelsior Dwarf Pearl—This is a special selection made for many years of the most dwarf, double and full flowered spikes, and is exceptionally sturdy and dwarf in habit.

This variety has long spikes of large flowers, perfectly double, and twice the size of the common Tuberose, while of equally delicious fragrance. We offer only choice mammoth size.



Gladioli



Caladium

Bulbs of this magnificent strain, twice the size of the ordinary bulbs offered, all 3-year-old bulbs, sure to bloom, each 5c; per dozen 40c. If by mail, add 1c for each bulb.

We will have the following plants to offer in season at our store: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper Plants, etc. Also Aster, Castor Oil Bean, Moon Flower, Scarlet Sage, Verbena, Caladiums and Cannas, at reasonable prices.

Sound Vegetable Seeds

Grown in Climates and Under Conditions Best Suited to Their Perfect Development—All Thoroughly

Tested and Known to be of Good Vitality None Better, no Matter what the Price

This list comprises all of the Standard Varieties of Real Merit known to the seed trade. We prefer Accurate Descriptions, Honest Values and Superior Seeds, rather than extravagant illustrations, over-drawn descriptions, double prices for old varieties with seedsman's name prefixed, and seeds of doubtful quality. We issue this plain catalogue in order to give our patrons the best seeds possible at a reasonable price. Our patrons come year after year, and this proves to us that our efforts along this line are appreciated by them.

Choice Selected Farm Seeds

WE DEVOTE CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE GROWTH AND SELECTION OF THE BEST

FARM SEEDS

Have always made it a point to handle nothing but the best.

Our seeds all come from such localities best suited to the development of each variety.

MY PRICES you will find to be as low as the market will warrant for first-class seeds, and much lower and of better quality than the average seed offered at stores. We have the latest improved machinery for re-cleaning all kinds of seed, and when you buy our recleaned seed you are getting the purest that can be produced. Don't be afraid to ask for prices and samples; always cheerfully given.

JANUARY 15, 1908.

Prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds.

ARE STRICTLY CASH. DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT.

Prices here quoted are those ruling at about this date and are subject to market fluctuations. BAGS are charged at cost price, 20c. NO charge for cartage. All put on cars free at Erie.

	lbs. to	Bu.	Bu.
Clover—Mammoth or Pea Vine, choice recleaned	60	\$11.60	.....
Clover—Medium choice recleaned.....	60	11.50	.....
Clover—Alsike, choice recleaned	60	11.00	.....
Clover—White, choice recleaned,.....	1	.25	.....
Clover—Alfalfa, choice recleaned, northern grown seed	60	11.00	.....
Clover—Crimson, American grown, recleaned, new crop seed, ready in July	60	5.00	.....
Timothy—Fancy, the highest possible grade.....	45	3.00	.....
Timothy—Choice, recleaned	45	2.75	.....
Orchard Grass—Choice recleaned	14	2.00	.....
Blue Grass—Fancy, choice Kentucky	14	2.50	.....
Blue Grass—Canadian, recleaned	14	1.60	.....
Red Top—Fancy rubbed seed, free from chaff	1	.15	.....
English Rye Grass—for lawns and pastures.....	1	.10	.....
Flax Seed—For druggists or seeding	56	1.75	.....
Lawn Grass Seed—Best mixtures of short growing grasses	1	.20	.....
Spring Wheat, Blue Stem Five—Recleaned.....	60	2.00	.....
Spring Rye—Recleaned for seed purposes (Scarce),	56	1.50	.....
Barley—Maudscheuri, recleaned	48	1.40	.....
Buckwheat—Japanese and Silver Hull, choice recleaned	50	1.10	.....

	lbs. to	Bu.	Pk.	Bu.
Golden Millett—(True Southern Grown),	50	.50		\$1.80
German Millett—Same as Golden; heads and stock much smaller. ...	50	.45		1.60
Japanese Millett—Often called Billion Dollar Grass	36	.50		1.80
Hungarian Grass	48	.45		1.75

Farm Seeds—Continued.

Mammoth or Pea Vine Clover—This Clover is identical with the Medium, except that it grows larger, makes coarser hay, gets ripe with Timothy; it seeds with first blossom and it is the best for thin or hilly soil. 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Market price.

Alsike, or Swedish—(60 pounds per bushel.) This valuable variety is fast gaining great popularity. It is the most hardy of all the clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, and it may be cut several times in a season; but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom, and greatly increases the yield of hay, and cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six lbs. per acre, where used alone. Market price.



June Clover



Alsike Clover

Medium Red or June Clover—This is by far the most important of all varieties, for the practical purpose of agriculture; in favorable seasons two crops can be cut. Seed is taken from the second crop as it never seeds with first blossom; it is a biennial, hence its failure to stand longer than two years if no seed is left on the ground. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Market price.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover—This is an annual, with beautiful scarlet blossoms. Seed sown in July, or August will, under favorable circumstances mature a crop of hay the following May, at which time the stubble can be turned down and another quick-growing crop raised on the land the same year. In this section it is becoming very popular with the grape-growers, who sow it in July and August in the vineyards, turning it down the following spring for green manuring. If sown in the spring, use ground freshly and finely fitted, sow broadcast as evenly as possible. A light rolling after is beneficial on most soils. In July or later sow among growing crops of corn, tomatoes, beans, turnips, melons or in any other cultivated summer crop, immediately after last working, and while the soil is still fresh. Some run a fine tooth cultivator once in each row after sowing. This does no harm and in some cases insures prompt germination if rain be delayed. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Market price.



Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover

Lucerne, or Alfalfa—(60 pounds per bushel.) Where this succeeds it is the best of all the clovers. It is more difficult to secure a good stand, as it requires a very fine, mellow soil, and some protection the first year, but when once established it will produce a profitable crop for from five to twelve years. It yields a prodigious amount of green fodder for cattle, and should be cut when it first commences to bloom, when it pushes out fresh shoots, and the aftergrowth is something wonderful. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. See Page 30 for latest cultural directions.

White Dutch—This variety does not yield heavily, but is very valuable in permanent pastures or lawn. Mixed with Blue Grass and Red Top, it forms the most nutritious food for all kinds of stock; 6 to 8 pounds when sown alone, per acre. Market price.

ALFALFA CULTURE

ALFALFA, Its Culture and Growth are claiming an unusual amount of the American farmer's interest and attention these days. Thousands of land owners all over the country are seeking to learn how best to grow this crop. To advise each one with all the different conditions of soil and climate, would be an impossibility. These are a few general facts, however, which every grower of alfalfa should know and heed if he hopes to be successful. Some of these are contained in the following valuable information which we have secured for the benefit of our readers:

ALFALFA. The most common causes of failure are the following: Acidity of the soil, poor drainage, lack of inoculation, inferior seed, improper seed bed, seeding at wrong time of year, choking out by nurse crops, choking out by weeds, winter killing, and last but not least, lack of humus in the soil. We shall discuss these causes separately.

Acidity kills as much Alfalfa as any other cause, perhaps more. It is a settled fact that the plant will not live two years on soil that is the least bit sour. One reason for this is that the Alfalfa bacteria die in acid soil. The experiment station will test soil for anyone, for acidity, but since it has been found that it is a benefit to Alfalfa to have the soil limed even when it is not sour and since the lime is inexpensive we think that it would be wise to sow it on every field where Alfalfa is expected to be grown. It would be better to do this several months before seeding in order to get the soil sweetened before the plant is started. Ground limestone stock is the best, or waste lime from the kilns.

DRAINAGE It is a waste of time to sow Alfalfa on soil that is not well drained, either naturally or by tilling. The plant absolutely will not live unless the soil is dry for a depth of at least three feet. It is much better to have twice this. We consider the ideal condition to be natural drainage at a depth of six feet, underlaid with sand or gravel, and a fertile clay soil above. However if you do not have these conditions you need not be discouraged.

INOCULATION. This is now generally accepted as a scientific principle. All the legumes, of which Alfalfa is one, have tiny parasites which work on the roots where they form little tubercles. These parasites draw nitrogen from the air which they feed to the plant, as well as deposit in the soil. On this account where legumes are grown the soil becomes all the time richer in nitrogen, and other crops following thrive on this stored-up nitrogen. None of the legumes will thrive where the bacteria are entirely lacking, but most of them seem to find what is needed in any soil. A different species works on practically each different legume. With Alfalfa it is very often the case that there are none of the right bacteria present, and the plant dies, usually the first year, for lack of them. Forty years ago far-sighted men in New York were trying to raise Alfalfa, and in spite of all their pains were unable to succeed. By accident they secured inoculation from California. After that the plant thrived, and from that start there has grown a great industry in that state. It took them years to determine the cause of their failure, but finally it was found that inoculation was absolutely necessary, and given that they were reasonably sure to succeed.

There are many ways to inoculate. The government will furnish dried cultures free, and these usually succeed, although not always. Many men sell soil from old Alfalfa fields, and this is a certain method. Sweet clover has the same bacteria as Alfalfa, and soil may be taken from near its roots to inoculate with. Where soil is used we think that 100 pounds per acre is sufficient.

SEED. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon securing good seed. Always buy by sample, choosing seed that is plump, free from weeds, and of a greenish yellow color. Always avoid any seed that is brown, shrunken or contains weed seeds.

Be sure that you get northern grown seed, but wherever you live be sure that the seed you buy is grown either in your own latitude or north of you.

Alfalfa can not be sown as red clover is, it must have a seed bed prepared, and carefully prepared. It is not possible to take too much pains. There are many ways to prepare this seed bed, but be sure that you do it well, and the better it is prepared the less seed is required, and the better stand will be secured. Unless the ground is of a very loose nature we prefer to plow and then harrow, disc roll and drag until it is well firmed, and almost a dust mulch established. If the ground is very light and loose it may be disced well and need not be ploughed. This method is sometimes used on wheat land, with good results, and no injury reported to the wheat.

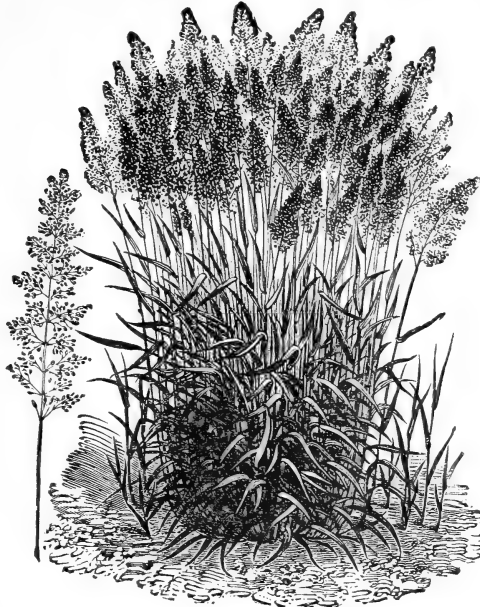
TIME OF SOWING. Experience with this differs greatly, sow the first half of April, using barley as a nurse crop. Then cut the barley for hay, and sometimes the Alfalfa will make a ton or more the first year. If it does not, however, you have the barley, and the Alfalfa comes into winter well-rooted and ready to stand the winter's freezes, which are likely to cause it to winterkill in this latitude unless it is well prepared. This applies to the first winter. The barley serves to keep weeds down, and to protect the tender plants while young. If sown alone at this time the weeds will almost surely choke the Alfalfa out the first year. Whenever the ground is very weedy, or where the winters are not so severe as they are in this latitude, 42 degrees, we would prefer summer or fall seeding, and in parts of New England and in the south we think it better.

On weedy ground in this latitude we should plow early in the spring, fit pretty well at once, and harrow as often as the weeds appear, until June 15 to August 1, when we should sow the Alfalfa seed alone with no nurse. In the southern part of the state it might be safe to sow as late as September 1. Of course, the farther south you go the earlier in spring and the later in fall it should be sown.

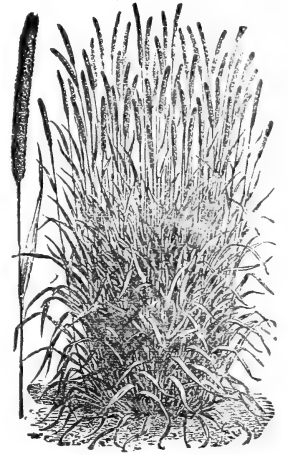
In New York state spring sowing is recommended by the experts. In some of the states south of New York a good deal of preparation is necessary on account of acidity as well as the poor soil. This is true of at least portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia. In these states preparation may begin a year before seeding, lime may be applied, a hoed crop planted to kill the weeds, and as much barnyard manure as possible applied, or good fertilizer of any sort that is adapted to your particular soil. A crop of cow peas is a good preparation. Then the seed should be sown in the summer or fall, according to the latitude.



Blue Grass



Red Top

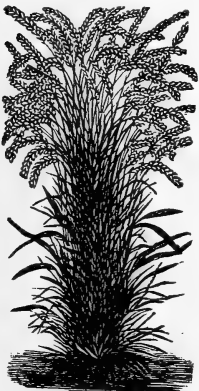


Timothy, or Herds' Grass

Red Top—(Fourteen pounds per bushel in chaff.) In some sections this is called Rhode Island Bent Grass. In Pennsylvania, and states further south it is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes a good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. 5c lb. Rubbed seed free from chaff is equal to 21 lbs. of chaff seed. Ten lbs. per acre, if sown alone, or 2 bushels of the chaff seed. It is best sown with Timothy and Red or Alaska Clover, after the Clover and Timothy have run out you have a fine Red Top sod to turn over if you wish. It is also one of the best for lawn mixtures. Market price.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Fourteen pounds per bushel. This is known in some sections as Green Meadow Grass and June Grass, but should not be confounded with *Poa Compressa*, called by some June Grass or Wire Grass. This specimen produces the most nourishing food for cattle of any kind till a late period in winter, and in the south abundant food throughout the winter. In conjunction with White Clover it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used, say four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover, per acre. If sown by itself for pasturage, two bushels will be required, sown early in the spring, or in October or November. Market price.

Timothy, or Herds Grass—This luxuriates in moist, loamy soil, and sometimes in favorable situations, attains a height of 4 feet, and even on light soils it yields fair crops. It is exceedingly nutritious when ripe, but as it is then very hard, it is better to cut soon after flowering. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stem from which the next year's growth starts. It is, therefore, injurious under such circumstances to pasture stock on the fall growth, as they trample and cut the leaves off that should protect it during the winter. Timothy is now the main crop grass of the northern states. Weight per bushel, 45 lbs. Sow from 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Market price.



English Rye Grass

Orchard Grass—(Fourteen pound per bushel.) One of the most valuable grasses, on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is again ready for grazing in the spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and so does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time, the mixed hay is of the best quality. For grazing it has no equal, and should be used more than it is. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover half that amount. It is a perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Market price.

Perennial, or English Rye Grass—(Imported English Blue Grass.) Height 15 to 24 inches. Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage, tillers out close to the ground, and soon forms a compact sward. After being cut it grows up in a very short time, and remains bright and green throughout the season, consequently is well adapted for lawn mixtures. Valuable for shady places. Also a good variety for hay, if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious. Sow, if alone, 65 lbs. per acre. Weight 24 lbs. per bushel.

Farm, Field, Forage and Silo Seeds.

Japanese Millet (Billion Dollar Grass.) 36 lb. per bushel. Japanese Millet is one of the most remarkable forage plants we have; remarkable for its marvelous, luxuriant growth, often growing 7 feet tall; remarkable for the immense amount of hay it produces from each acre, and remarkable for its feeding value. It is adapted to all sections; does especially well on low ground; makes more hay than German or any other kind of millet, and requires less seed per acre; produces a crop in a very short time; is relished as hay by stock of all kinds, or, if allowed to ripen, will yield about as many bushels per acre as oats. The seed can be used for feed, and is specially fine for poultry.

Sow in May for best results, 15 to 20 pounds per acre. If desired for hay cut just before it heads out. Or it can be left to ripen and then threshed the same as timothy. Price, by mail post paid, lb. 25c, 3 pounds, post paid, 60c; by express or freight, lb 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.80.



Japanese Millet.

Tennessee, or German Golden Millet—(50 lbs. per bushel.) Several years ago we introduced this variety, and since that time it has become a standard with farmers everywhere. We have fully demonstrated that German Millet grown in the northern and western states becomes deteriorated and soon resembles Fox Tail in quality and yield. We have again secured a full supply of Tennessee or German Golden Millet (cultivated seed,) which we know will give the very best satisfaction to the farmer. Our seed of this variety comes from Tennessee, and is the true variety. The price of the seed is somewhat higher than the German or Common Millet, but if farmers would have to pay double the price it would more than pay them for the extra fodder they would get. Millet Seed should never be fed when ripe unground to stock; especially is this true of horses, as it is apt to stall them. It had better be cut early, while yet green, and the seed just beginning to form; this way it will make very nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Market price.

German Millet (Often sold for Golden Millet) 50 lbs. per bushel. This is identical with the southern Golden. Heads are smaller and will not produce as much per acre as Southern Golden. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Market price.

Early Fortune Millet—(60 lbs. per bushel.) Sometimes called Red Hog Millet, the seed being dark red, merging into brown. Yields from 40 to 50 bushels of seed per acre, plant highly esteemed as forage, and because of its ability to mature a crop in short season. Extensively used for stock, poultry and bird feed. Sow 1 bushel per acre. Crop failed.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet—(60 pounds per bushel.) Also called Dakota Millet. Makes inferior hay, unless cut very young, but yields enormous quantities of seed, as high as 60 or 70 bushels per acre. This seed is fine for poultry, hogs and other stock. Prices, same as Early Fortune Millet.

Hungarian Grass—(Forty-eight pounds to the bushel.) This is a species of Millet growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Culture same as Millet. 3 pecks per acre. Market price. 48 lbs per bushel. Pk. 45c, bu. \$1.75.

Dwarf Essex Rape—(Greatest of all Forage Plants.) Probably no plant has ever jumped into favor so quickly with farmers everywhere as Dwarf Essex Rape. It grows from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and although 5 pounds of the seed is enough for an acre, it requires hundreds and even thousands of tons of seed to supply the farmers of America. It is the ideal for sheep pasture and is also now sown largely for hogs and cattle.

Dwarf Essex Rape is an annual, closely resembling in leaf and stalk the rutabaga, but it grows taller and more spreading. A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed per acre and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. It may be sown in the following ways:

1. In early spring for sheep and hog pasture.
2. With oats and clover seed for pasture and to get a catch of clover.
3. Alone in June or July, on newly plowed land.
4. With corn just before the last cultivation.
5. Along with rye, in August or September, for late pasture.

Rape is higher than usual this year, owing to short crop. Prices: lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 90c. Special price given in 100-lb. lots. (Add 10c per lb. if to go by mail.)

Early Amber Cane (Sorghum)—Most valuable for dairy cows. The leading dairy farmers of the Northwest generally regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It is only recently, however, that it has come into general use. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender and greedily eaten by the cattle, horses and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, as high as 100 tons of green feed being claimed from one acre. It may also be used for pastures.

Sow any time from June 1st to July 15th, 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast, use 50 lbs. per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety and the most used. Price per pkt. 5c; lb. 20c, postpaid; by express or freight. pk. 50c; bu. of 56 lbs. \$1.75.

NOTICE—Don't forget to add 20c for bags, for Millets, etc. See Page 28 for prices not above quoted.

White Kaffir Corn—Yields great crops everywhere. Largely grown in the South, and now coming into favor with Northern farmers. It is a variety of sorghum cultivated in the South for both forage and grain. It grows 5 or 6 feet high, with a straight, upright growth and numerous broad leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening up like other varieties of sorghum. It makes the best kind of fodder for cattle or horses, and is easily grown. The seed is splendid for poultry. Never any failure.

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cultivate the same as corn, but do not sow until ground is thoroughly warm. Five to ten lbs. will seed an acre if sown in rows, or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel if sown broadcast. Prices: Per pkt. 5c; lb. 20c, postpaid; by express or freight, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.60.

SEED OATS

Northern Grown.

CHOICE RECLEANED SEED.

We believe that a change of seed is the best investment a farmer can make. The stock we offer was especially grown for seed, and carefully re-cleaned by us, and who would not grow pure, reliable seed in preference to light, smutty, chaffy kinds, which yield only half a crop of inferior quality.

Danish Giant, No 45—(New Sort.) Offered here for the first time. From the description from Denmark, they seem to be just what is wanted in a first-class Oats. Pure white in color, very plump, large berry with thin hull. The earliest of all heavy yielding oats. Very strong and vigorous in growth, with stiff coarse straw, they will out-yield other sorts. We recommend the Danish Giant to our customers where they want to get into new sort of great merit. We can only offer them in a small way this season. Price per pkt. 5c, lb 25c; post-paid.

White Dakota Seed Oats—These oats are no special variety, but are the best we can get from the far North. For the last six years, the seed stock we have been selling has given the best of satisfaction; don't know of a single instance where the farmer was not pleased for changing seed. They are nicely re-cleaned, heavy and plump, and our price is within the reach of all. Price per pk. 25c, bu. 85c. Special price in quantities.

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas for early green feed and **STOWELL EVER-GREEN CORN** for late feed are unequaled for green feed in the Northern states. Especially this season ought farmers to sow and plant largely of these two fodder crops, for the hay crop will be light, owing to the failure of new seeding and the worn-out condition of old meadows. We have six reasons why every farmer should sow **CANADA FIELD PEAS**:

- 1st. Because they will produce more green feed than anything else at the same time.
- 2nd. Can be sown earlier and later in the season; are very hardy; will withstand severe frosts.
- 3rd. They can be sown on any kind of soil, rich or poor.
- 4th. You can plow them under for green manure and they are equal to clover; are of the same nature as lupine; they get a great deal of nourishment from the atmosphere.
- 5th. If left to ripen their seed can be threshed. The Peas ground make excellent feed for all kinds of stock, and the straw or halm makes good feed for sheep.
- 6th. Cows will give more milk and of better quality when fed on green Pea feed than anything yet found. Such reports we get from milk and dairymen. Every farmer that has given them a trial speaks favorably of Canada Field Peas.

The thicker they are sown the better they will do. We recommend four bushels to the acre, if sown alone, but a better plan is 2 bushels Peas and 2 bushels Oats to the acre; in this way they stand up better. Price per bushel, about \$1.70. Special price upon application. State your wants.

NOTICE.—We ship all Corn, Oats and Peas in Jute Sacks, 10c each; if wanted in bags, add 20c each.



Danish Giant, No. 45.

CORN IS KING

AND WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE DOUBLE-TESTED SEED.

GOOD SEED CORN will be scarce this season, owing to the poorest corn crop we have had in 20 years, it has been also one of the worst seasons for drying out corn. At the same time we are glad to have our customers to order early so they will have time to test the seed themselves. No chances should be taken with seed corn, there is too much at stake.

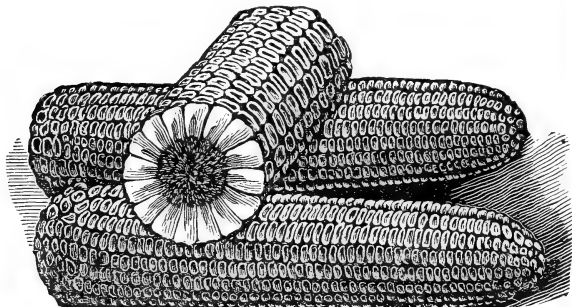
The stock we offer has been specially selected and well cared for for seed.

We will only send out such stock that will test well. On receipt of seed corn, spread it out thinly in a cool dry place, to keep it from spoiling during the germinating period in spring.

Only duty bound to deliver what we agree to.

Plant More Corn, is our advice to the farmer, especially to the Eastern farmer with the improved machinery and new methods of caring for the crop. It places him in a position to double his acreage.

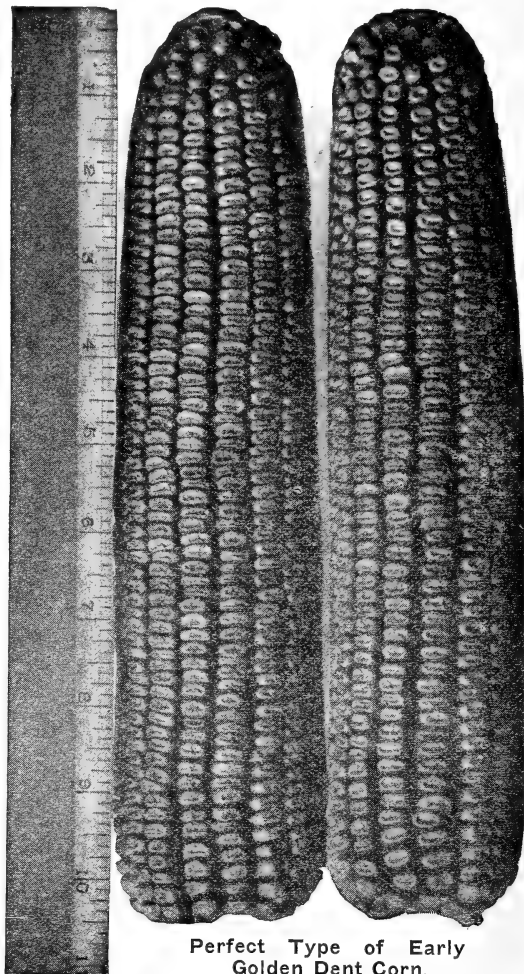
Extra Early Huron Dent—This fine early Dent Corn will ripen anywhere the Flint varieties will, and is the most perfect shaped ear, economical grain and earliest Dent Corn in the world. It is of bright orange color, has good-sized stalk and ear, small red cob, long deep grain, is very rich in oil and starch, and the purest yellow Dent Corn ever seen. Price: Pk. 45c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 85c, bu. \$1.60.



Extra Early Huron Dent Corn.

Early Golden Dent—(The Largest Early Yellow Corn in Existence.) This new corn will ripen in any section where good corn can be grown. It is what is called "100-Day Corn." The grain is not only long, but thick and heavy. It will weigh out more shelled corn to the bushel than any other known variety. It is strictly a Dent Corn. Grains grow well over end of cob. Has strong foliage; generally two ears to the stalk. Husks easily. Has very thin bran, and is easily masticated. This is the very corn you have been looking for, and will be a money maker for every farmer who plants it. Price: Pk. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.40.

Pride of the North—Our seed of this variety is pure. Planted as late as June 15th, it has fully matured by September 15th. The cob is the smallest, and kernels the longest of any corn, making it one of the best for cob meal. Of late years we have been selling Pride of the North for ensilage purposes, and it has been giving the best of satisfaction, especially in the short season districts, where the farmer wishes it to ear up well with the fodder. Pk. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.40.



Perfect Type of Early Golden Dent Corn.

NOTICE—We ship all Corn in Jute Sacks, 10c each. If wanted in bags, add 20c each.

CORN—(Continued.)

Large Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.—(80 days.) While not so productive as Dent varieties it is the best for short season and high altitudes; produces an abundance of fodder on account of its stooling habit. Pk. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c, bu. \$1.75.

White Cap Yellow Dent.—This corn has more genuine merit, more fine and lasting points than any other corn in cultivation, and on poor, thin soil will outyield the Leaning Corn by at least 30 per cent. The tip ends of the grain are white, the inside yellow, making it a beautiful color, both on cob and when shelled. More genuine testimonials can be procured in its favor than all the other sorts combined. No corn in the world will yield on poor, thin land, and none will stand the drouth as well; while on strong, rich land its yield is wonderful. One hundred farmers, expert corn growers in Huron County, will confirm all that can be said about the corn. Large growers in the great corn belt, as well as those out of it, will be pleased with this corn. It is a splendid ensilage corn for high altitudes, being very leafy. Price: Pk. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.40.

Clark's Early Mastodon.—Since its introduction more seed of this variety has been sold than any other sort ever introduced. This is in itself a great recommendation, for the merit of the Mastodon Corn. The Mastodon Corn has the longest grains and the largest ears of any 100-day corn in cultivation, and will outyield any corn in the world. 1,600 grains have been counted on one cob. Ears average 9 to 11 and 12 inches long, 20 to 36 rows on the cobs. For ensilage, will please all because it grows quick, strong and powerful. Price: Pk. 40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.40.

Mortgage Lifter, New Improved.—If you are growing corn for profit, Mortgage Lifter is the corn; large yellow ears, small cob and a great yielder. One of the best for ensilage, as it has an abundance of fodder; small cob; beautiful long, yellow grain. Time of ripening, 120 days. Price: Pk. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.40.

Bloody Butcher Ensilage Corn.—This variety was out for the first time in 1900, in a small way. It has come to stay and we advise all to give it a trial. This is what the grower says of it: "In this new corn we have the strongest growing corn, and the most fodder on stalk, of any corn in cultivation, therefore, making it the finest Field Corn, both for ensilage and feed purposes, now in America. We guarantee every word said about this corn to be just as represented. On our trial grounds it was planted May 24, and it grew stronger from the start than any other sort out of 42 varieties planted the same day. It tasselled out July 20 and showed silk August 1, and had good ears August 18. It grows its fodder as large as the famous Cuban Giant, and is all that goes to make up a perfect ensilage corn. The ears when ripe have a bloody appearance, all colors, red predominating; beautiful to look at. In size and shape it is as perfect as any field corn; makes yellow meal, as the color is only in the bran." We want all our customers to give this grand ensilage corn a trial. Price: Pk. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.40.





Cuban Ensilage Corn.

Ensilage Corn

Cuban Giant Ensilage Corn—Undoubtedly the best Ensilage Corn to grow in this section. Ten days earlier than any other and outyields all others. The increased demand each year for this Corn is a guarantee of its good quality, having the creamy quality of the Tuscarora Corn and the growth and rankness of the Red Cob Ensilage. The grains are pure white and very large, broad and long, and very showy, and of stronger vitality than any variety in cultivation, a very strong point in its favor. The fodder grows on the stalks in great quantities and of the finest flavor. It is the best milk producer of all the field ensilage corn, being almost as sweet and tender as Sugar Corn. It will out-yield the Red Cob Ensilage Corn and much more valuable, because some 10 to 12 days earlier. It is the most perfect ensilage corn I have ever found in my 19 years' experience. A great many salesmen sell any kind of white corn for Cuban Giant; so be cautious from whom you buy; our seed of this variety is Simon pure; and when getting from us you are getting the genuine article. Price: Pk, 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, bu. \$1.25.

Leaming (Improved Pedigree Stock)—This is an old standby; largely grown for silage in this section. Our stock is pure and can be relied upon. A Dent corn; ears of good size, and very small red cob with deep kernels of a rich golden yellow; it withstands severe droughts on account of its strong, vigorous growth and stocky and leafy nature. Our pedigree stock is especially selected. Pk. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, bu. \$1.25.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—This variety has for many years proved to be without a rival. It combines all the qualities desirable for ensilage or fodder purposes; the seed is large and pure white, grown on a red cob; the stalk is tender, sweet and juicy; it is short-jointed and covered with abundance of leaves, growing very tall and is an immense yielder. Price: Pk. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, bu. \$1.25.

Pop Corn

Queen's Golden Pop Corn—The stalks grow 6 feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. Its quality and handsome appearance when popped are very noticeable. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Price: Ears, 5c each; 7 for 25c by mail.

Pure Rice—This beautiful and distinct pop corn will give great satisfaction. The stalks grow five feet high, each bearing two or three perfect ears, eight to ten inches long, well filled with handsome, rich, amber-colored kernels. Undoubtedly one of the very best for popping, either for home use or commercial purposes. It is the only corn that sells well with the poppers, and if you are going to ship it is the only kind commission men care to buy. Price: Ears, 5c each; 7 for 25c, by mail.

Black Ben, or Black Mexican Pop Corn—This is a new sort with us, ears 6 to 8 inches long, color blue black; it is the finest popping corn we ever handled and will become popular when better known. It is medium early, 5 to 6 feet tall. This corn, as it pops, bursts the black shell into a thousand particles, being tender and sweet. Price: Ears, 5c each; 7 for 25c, by mail.

Stowell's Evergreen Corn

For Sweet Fodder

Stowell's Evergreen is one of the best Sweet Corns for the purpose. Planted as late as July 1, it has matured a crop by September 15th. It will give more green feed to the acre than any other sort. It is the greatest milk and butter producer we know of when fed in its green state, and also makes an excellent feed for conditioning hogs before finishing them off with hard corn. If you have not given this a trial yet, Mr. Farmer, we advise you to do so and be convinced that the above is not overdrawn,—as thousands of our customers can attest. Drill or plant 12 quarts to the acre, three feet apart. Cultivate often and you will be surprised at the amount of feed you will get. Price, per peck, \$1.10; half bushel, \$2.00; one bushel, \$4.00.

NOTICE—We ship all Corn in Jute Sacks, 10c each; if wanted in bags, add 20c each

POTATOES

Grown Especially for Seed

CHANGE YOUR SEED AND GET BIG RETURNS

By using our Northern grown seed you are assured early maturity, increased yield and vigorous growth. Our stock has been grown from selected seed and expressly for seed purposes.

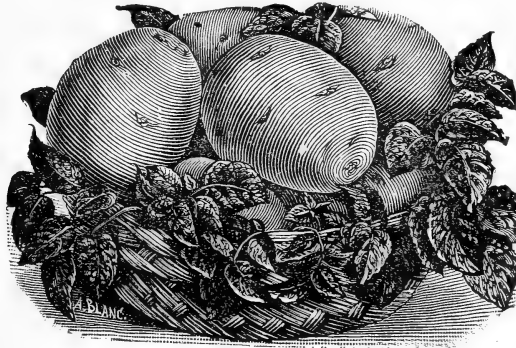
We book orders at any time, and fill them in rotation, just as soon as the weather will permit. We will ship at any time when requested to do so, regardless of the weather, but customers must take their own risk.

NOTICE—Since barrels are so high we ship Potatoes in heavy gunny sacks only

SEED STOCK OF EARLY POTATOES WILL BE HIGH, OWING TO THE HIGH PRICES FOR EATING STOCK DURING THE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL

CULTURE—The soil best suited to the potato is a rich, sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil or climate. The potato, being a gross feeder, requires a liberal application of manure; if stable manure is to be used, it should be well rotted, and not allowed to come in contact with the tubers. On no crop are the results from the use of the phosphates so manifest as on the potato; almost invariably the tubers are smoother, brighter and freer from rust and the destructive influence of wire worms. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, in rows 3 feet apart and one foot in the rows; covering in light, warm soil about 4 inches, and in cold, wet ground 3 inches deep; draw the earw to the plants as they advance in growth.

It is of doubtful utility to cut seed potatoes much in advance of time of planting. The most successful growers are cutting two to three eyes to the piece. If the pieces are carefully sprinkled with land plaster as fast as cut they may be kept in small piles for several days, usually without injury. But if unexpected bad weather delays the planting, there is danger that it will be greatly injured. It is safest and not more expensive to cut seed as fast as it is wanted for planting. Cover the potatoes as soon as dropped.



Noroton Beauty

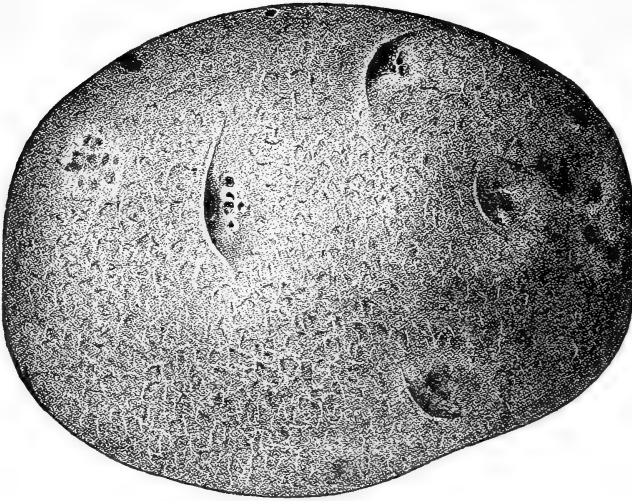
Noroton Beauty—Is a new potato, was introduced by the old reliable seed firm of J. M. Thoburn & Co., who give it the following description: The Noroton Beauty is a lineal descendant of the famous Peachblow, being a seedling from a seedling of that variety. It is the earliest potato ever grown. It is by far the most productive extra-early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts. It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety. Its table quality is superb, and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late. It is the best all-around potato in existence. In our field test this season it yielded over 200 bushels fine tubers per acre. Price per pk. 50c, ½ bu. 80c, bu. \$1.50.

Early Puritan—Peter Henderson introduced it with very high recommendations. Tubers are white, smooth, and grow close together in the hill. It is a good yielder of excellent quality. The more we see of it the better we like it. For an extra early potato it is also suitable for main crop, being a money maker for those who grow it largely for market before the rush of late crop. Price: Pk, 45c, ½ bu. 80c, bu. \$1.50.

EARLY 6-WEEKS POTATO

Said to be the Earliest Potato in Existence, and the Most Valuable for Market Gardeners, Truckers and all Early Market Purposes. A Perfect Table Potato, and a Wonderful Yielder

The Early 6-Weeks grows medium to large size, oblong to round shape, light, flesh-colored skin; white flesh, very smooth; eyes even with the surface; tubers grow close together in the hill. The potatoes begin to form when the vines are only four or five inches high. The tops and tubers grow rapidly and at 6 weeks from planting are a fine marketable size. We advise all to give it a trial, if only in a small way. Price Pk. 45c ½ bu. 80c, bu. \$1.50.



Irish Cobbler

age, making a healthy growth when other varieties are cut down by blight. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad and quite thick through. The eyes are small and there is but little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth, and glossy, of a light golden tint, having just sufficient coloring to distinguish it from the white-skinned varieties. Its vigorous growth and great productiveness make it the most profitable variety for the planter, and its great solidity, smooth, regular form and unequaled table quality will make it the most popular and quickest selling on market. Price per pk. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, bu. \$1.25.

Potatoes—Continued

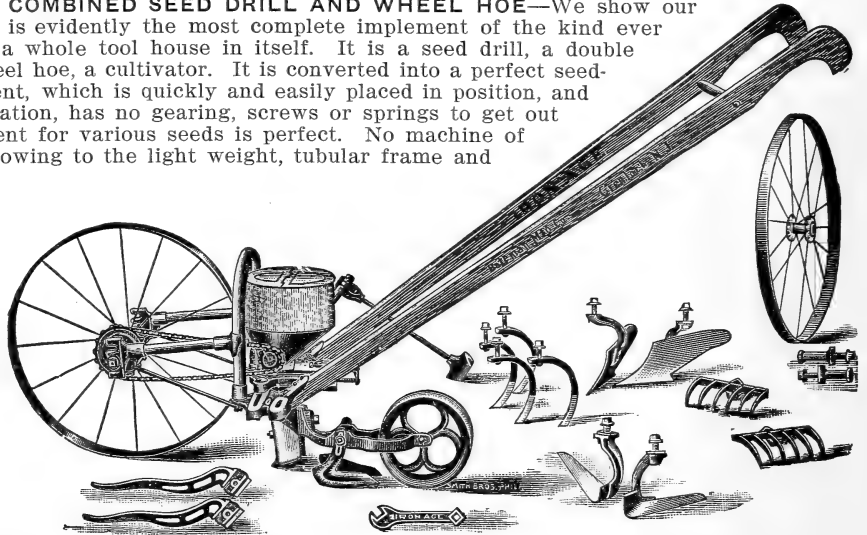
Irish Cobblers—These are extra early potatoes, first in the market, and bring highest prices, producing plump, handsome tubers of good size and excellent quality. The tubers are a beautiful, creamy white. Eyes strong, well developed, and but slightly indented. Flesh white, and skin often netted—and here let me say, this netted skin on a potato is nature's mark of fine quality. Especially suited for dry climates on account of its deep roots. Is fast becoming the most popular of the early varieties. We consider the Irish Cobbler, when grown on sandy loam, the best eating potato we ever saw, and recommend it for main crop. Especially if you want to grow fine eating stock to sell or for your own use. Price: Pk. 45c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 80c, bu. \$1.50.

New Potato (Vermont Gold Coin)—The hardiest, most vigorous in growth, most productive and the best in table quality of all potatoes, it has proved to be absolutely unequaled for main crop. The vines are strong, with exceptionally luxuriant deep green foliage.

IMPLEMENTS

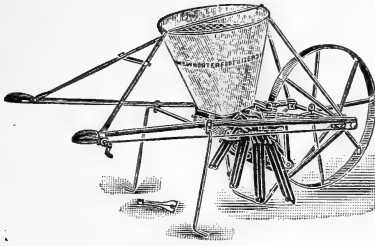
Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the Iron Age Tools, but we will gladly send a fully illustrated catalogue to anyone who desires it; and we can supply promptly anything ordered. In sending your orders to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.

No. 4 "IRON AGE" COMBINED SEED DRILL AND WHEEL HOE—We show our friends in this tool what is evidently the most complete implement of the kind ever offered; it seems to be a whole tool house in itself. It is a seed drill, a double wheel hoe, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator. It is converted into a perfect seed-er by the drill attachment, which is quickly and easily placed in position, and which is simple in operation, has no gearing, screws or springs to get out of order. The adjustment for various seeds is perfect. No machine of this class runs easier, owing to the light weight, tubular frame and high wheel.



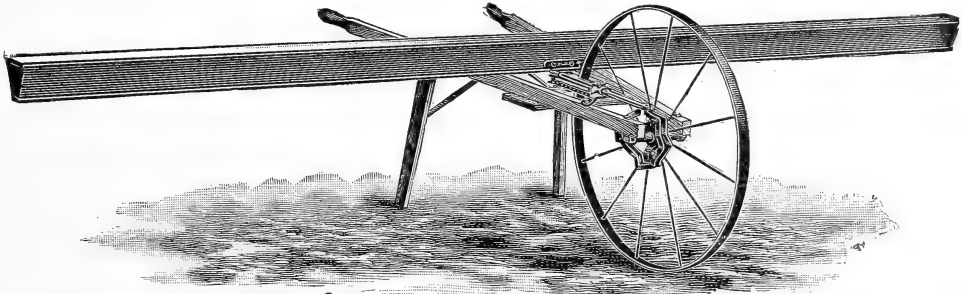
No. 4 Iron Age Combined Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe with cultivator teeth and hoes only...\$8.00
As a Drill Seeder only No. 5..... 6.00
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe, with side hoes and teeth only 4.25

Implements—Continued.



McWHORTER IMPROVED FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR—A complete practical and attractive machine, simple in construction, easily understood, and effective in operation. It will pay for itself the first week in the saving of labor alone, besides the satisfaction and saving in having your fertilizer evenly distributed. For top dressing strawberries, it has no equal. It distributes the fertilizer all over the row evenly, and just where you want it, just the quantity you want, as fast as a man can walk. For sowing fertilizer, in the drill, push the spouts all together and your fertilizer is evenly distributed from the bottom of the furrow just where you want it, and just the quantity you want without waste, and far better than by hand, or with any other machine made. To spread the spouts for top dressing strawberries, or broadcasting, and to close them for sowing fertilizer in the drill, requires less than one-half minute. No one who grows strawberries, or runs a truck farm and garden, can

afford to be without this machine. It is a wheelbarrow arrangement to be pushed by man power (no horse), and can be used all day by an ordinary able man, without being unusually tired at night. Price, \$11.00.

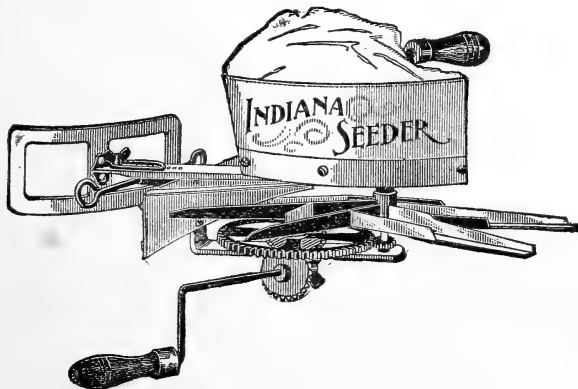


THE NEW STAR FORCE FEED WHEELBARROW GRASS SEEDER is the latest and best in the market. A seeder that will sow the same quantity of seed on rough or smooth ground must be a force feed seeder. This is what we claim for the Star Feeder; and also that it not only forces the seed out when in operation, but that it prevents the seed from running out of its own weight when not in operation. We think this is not true of any other wheelbarrow seeder. The STAR sows all kinds of Grass Seed, Millet, Turnip, etc. Send for circular.

We also have a special 6-foot size seeder, gotten up especially for sowing clover, turnip and other seeds in vineyards. This 6-foot box will fit any of our 14 or 16-foot Star Seeders.

Price: 6 or 14-foot Seeder, \$5.00; 16-foot seeder, \$5.50; 6-foot box separate, \$2.75.

BROAD-CAST SEED SOWERS for sowing Wheat, Oats, Rye, Flax, Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Etc. In fact, any kind of seed broad-cast. They will sow from 4 to 8 acres per hour, at a common walking gait.



The Indiana Seeder

Bow Seeder—Some prefer this style,

National Broad-Cast Seeder—Ball-bearing; this is also one of the good seeders; sows every thing in the grain and seed line.

Price, \$1 00

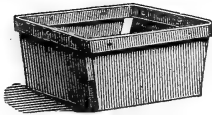
Price, \$1 00

Price, \$1 00



Little Giant Crank Seeder.
Price, \$1 75.

Implements—Continued.

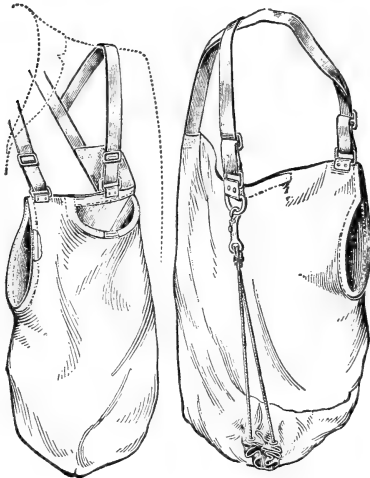


Standard Size

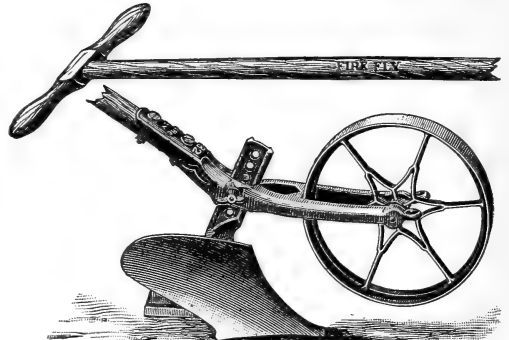
STAR QUART BASKET—These Baskets are well made, bright and clean. They are put together with wire staples instead of tacks. They nest nicely together, taking up small space. 1,000 in crate. Price per crate, \$3.25, per half crate, \$1.90, per 100, 40c.

IDEAL FRUIT PICKERS' BAG

—The only bag ever put on the market that answers the purpose for which it is designed. Made of heavy duck in three styles. No. 1, two pockets, like cut. No. 2, one pocket, half-bushel. No. 3, padded bag, half-bushel.



Pat. in U. S. A., June 26, 1906.
Pat. in Canada, Sept. 22, 1906.



HAND PLOW, Price \$1 75.

The two openings for receiving the fruit for both right and left hands, and the draw string opening at the bottom for emptying the same, make it the acme of perfection.

No fruit can possibly be bruised in emptying either in the barrels or on the ground.

The weight of the fruit is equalized on the shoulders, instead of all being thrown on one shoulder, as in other bags. The straps are adjustable.

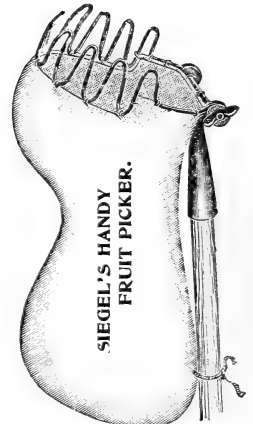
It is well made of heavy weight duck. We desire your careful inspection. Buy, and you will never regret it. Price, \$1.50; per dozen, \$9.00.

Fertilizers

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, ETC.

Canada Unleached Hard Wood Ashes. (The Best Fertilizer for Lawns and Grass Lands)—We recommend these very highly as a fertilizer for lawns and all grass lands, also for small fruits and fruit trees, and all worn-out soils. These contain all of the fertilizing elements except nitrogen. Ashes correct sourness in the soil, rendering sandy soils more capable of retaining fertilizers, and making clay soils less stiff and more easily worked. They drive away insects and are indispensable for all crops requiring potash. They are very beneficial for garden and field crops.

Quantity required: Ashes should be applied in considerable quantities, 1 to 1½ tons per acre, as one heavy application will help much more than the same quantity would, applied in fractions. If applied by hand, protect by a heavy glove. Price per 10-lb. sk., 15c; 25-lb., 30c; 50-lb., 60c; 100-lb., \$1.00. Special price in ton and car lots.



Price, 75c, post paid

Ground Raw Bone—Our pure ground bone is a very superior grade and is valuable for lawns, as the finer particles are immediately beneficial, and the coarser being harder to dissolve, keep up the supply of plant food for a long period. Ammonia 4½ per cent, bone phosphate of lime 45 per cent. Price: 5 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Vegetable Manure—This is one of the best fertilizers for trucking and is especially recommended for potatoes and general gardening. Ammonia three to four per cent; potash sulphate 11 to 13 per cent. Sold only in 100 lb. bag, \$1.75. Special prices on large lots.

Nitrate of Soda—Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops from 10 days to two weeks. Sow 100 to 300 lbs. per acre, mixed with wood ashes. Price: 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50; 300 lbs., \$9.00.

International Stock Food.

3 FEEDS FOR 1 CENT.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS for International Stock Food Co.'s goods, which are acknowledged to be the best that science can produce. We sell large quantities of these goods, which is proof of their worth.

International Stock Food, the best conditioner for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. 25-lb. pail, each \$3.00; or four for \$11.00. Freight prepaid to any point in Pennsylvania, Ohio or York state.

International Stock Food in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 sizes.

International Poultry Food, one of the best egg producers on the market, in 25c and 50c sizes.

International Heave Cure, a guaranteed remedy for heaves, asthma, broken wind, coughs, etc., per pkg., 50c.

International Worm Powder, a superior concentrated vermifuge for horses, colts and other animals. Price per pkg., 50c.

International Hoof Ointment, a sure cure for hard, brittle, contracted hoofs. Price per pkg., \$1.00.

International Honey Tar Foot Remedy, a remarkable foot-grower, softens and toughens. Price per pkg., 50c.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil, good for man or beast; cures burns, bruises, sprains, scales, sores, ulcers, and all flesh wounds. Price per pkg., 50c.

Grange Garget Cure, the best on the market. Pkg., 50c.

Bird Seed.

We handle nothing but fresh, clean and reliable bird seeds and bird foods. In our mixture for canary birds we put nothing but the very best recleaned seed in such proportions best suited for the health of the bird. If you order bird seed to go by mail add 10 cents per lb. for postage.

Siegel's Choice Mixed Bird Seed. Per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 60c.

Sicily Canary Seed. (Choice recleaned.) Per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 60c.

Hemp (Best Recleaned.) Per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Rape (German Imported Recleaned.) Per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 70c.

Lettuce (Selected Stock.) Per lb., 25c.

Millet. (Imported Bird Millet.) Per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 60c.

Bird Gravel. Per lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 25c.

Cuttle Bone (Patented.) This has a patent fastener so can be fastened to the cage. Choice large selected pieces, each 5c.

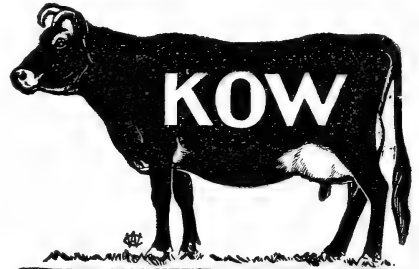
Mite Exterminator. Sure death to the mites which infest the cages and birds. Per bottle, 25c.

Bird Bitters. A tonic for sick birds. Per bottle, 25c.

Bird Manna keeps birds in constant song, improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and all diseases of seed-eating cage birds. Can be fastened to the cage. Price, each, 15c.

Parrot Food. A highly concentrated food for parrots, macaws, cockatoos and the larger parakeets. Price, 15c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed. One of the best parrot foods on the market. Also one of the best for poultry, especially when moulting. Price per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 50c.



CURES

by the thousands — profitable herds and vigorous calves by the score testify to the efficacy of KOW-KURE. It is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a COW CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW - KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy, and healthy cows give more milk, make richer butter and with less care. If you are having any trouble with your cows you can cure them with KOW-KURE.

PRICE PER CAN..... 50c
LARGE CAN.....\$1.00



SPECIAL PRICES ON ANY OF THE ABOVE IN QUANTITIES.

Insecticides and Fungicides.

FOR SPRAYING, DUSTING, ETC.

Sulphate of Copper used for mixing Bordeaux. 4 pounds of copper, 4 pounds of lime dissolved in 50 gallons of water for spraying. Price per lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c. Special price in quantities.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture can be used dry or mixed with water. A fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruit and plants. 1 pound will make 5 gallons spraying liquid. Price per lb., 20c; 6 lbs., \$1.00.

Dry Bordeaux and Paris Green. The very best for potato bugs and blight. 1 pound to five gallons of water. Price per lb., 25c; 5 lb., \$1.00.

Copper Solution. One part to 100 of water; a concentrated fungicide, used especially for blight, grape rot, mildew, scab, and anthracose of the grape. Price per qt. can, 60c.

Whale Oil Soap. Used for destroying the San Jose scale and insects on plants, trees, vines, etc. for washing down the bark on trees, grape vines, etc. Price $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c.

Arsenate Lead. The best to avoid wormy fruit is to spray with arsenate of lead. This chemical is more adhesive than any other sort. Even heavy rains closely following spraying do not appreciably wash it off. It is superior to paris green and considerably cheaper. It will not burn the foliage. Price : 5 lb can, \$1.25. 5 pounds to 80 gallons water.

Sulphur (Flower of Sulphur.) Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants, also scab on potatoes. Now being largely used for lime sulphur wash for scale. Price per lb., 4c. Special price in quantities.

Kerosene Emulsion. One of the best insecticides for all soft bodied sucking insects, feeding openly, so as to be within reach of actual contact, such as plant lice, flea, beetles, aphids, greenfly, mealy bug, also for insects on fruit trees. Price: Pt. 20c, qt. 35c.

Hellebore. For destroying insects on plants and currant bushes. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

Slug Shot. A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide. Very effectual in destroying caterpillars, currant, gooseberry and cabbage worms. Price per lb., 7c; 5 lbs., 25c.

Tobacco Dust. A sure remedy for green fly, aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Also one of the best and cheapest for dusting melon and squash vines. Will not hurt the vines and is also a fertilizer for the plants. Price per lb., 5c; 10 lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Paris Green. Absolutely pure. Market price.



Sterlingworth Weed Killer is the most satisfactory and powerful weed killer, compounded especially for use on walks, drives, tennis courts, golf links, etc., etc. It is a dry powder to be dissolved in water. When applied to vegetation it completely destroys all kinds of weeds, grass, (including milk weed and witch grass,) briars, burdock, dandelions, daisies, thistles, poison ivy and other objectionable vegetable growths. One application kills roots, as well as foliage, preventing further growth. It may be applied with an ordinary watering can. One gallon covers three to four square yards. Full directions on each package.

Prices: 1 lb package makes 15 gallons, covers 45 to 60 square yards, 50c.

3 lb package makes 45 gallons, covers 130 to 180 square yards, \$1.25.

FEED YOUR PLANTS

Essex Flower Food, a perfect fertilizer for house plants and window gardens. Pkg., 10c; if by mail 20c. This package contains enough food for 10 plants one year.

Japanese Palm Food, manufactured expressly for palms, rubber plants and ferns. Price per pkg., enough for 30 plants 3 months, 15c; if by mail, 25c.

Prices of Standard Poultry Supplies, Etc.

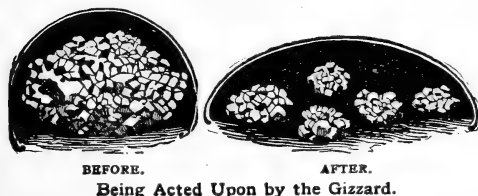
By Standard we mean the Very Best Goods Known to the Most Successful Poultrymen. We Guarantee Them to be the Best Obtainable.

Siegel's Excelsior Chick Food

A Complete, Scientifically Compounded Food for Young Chicks.

Siegel's Excelsior Chick Food is a mixture of 17 different grains and seeds, proportioned correctly, so as to meet all the needs of growing chicks and to fully nourish them, and no other food should be fed for the first eight weeks. It should be fed dry. By the term, "fully nourished," we mean a great deal. Most feeding stuffs contain too much fat-forming and not enough flesh-and-muscle forming elements; in consequence, the chick develops indigestion and diarrhoea, which ultimately means no digestion at all, and the chick soon starves to death. Or, if partially nourished, leg weakness develops and the chick drags out a miserable existence. In compounding Excelsior Chick Food, the protein or flesh-and-muscle-forming element is maintained high, the carbohydrate heat producing and the fat-forming elements are reduced to their proper proportion, and the ash or mineral elements are in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the rapidly growing bird. Price: 5-lb. bag, 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

GRANITE CRYSTAL GRIT MAGNIFIED.
Crystal Formation.



This Grit is the best Grit on the market, each crystal is sharp cornered and several sided. X size for brooder chicks; this size makes the finest bird gravel for bottom of bird cages. XX for half-grown chickens. XXX for hens and turkeys. Price per 100 lb. sack, 65c; 3 sacks, \$1.80; 10 sacks, \$5.50.

Oyster Shell, crushed and well screened shell. Per 100 lb. sack, 60c; 3 sacks, \$1.75; 5 sacks, \$2.85; 10 sacks, \$5.50; 20 sacks, \$10.50.

Raw Poultry Bone, in two sizes—granulated and fine. Price per lb., 4c; 10 lbs., 35c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Foust's Pigeon and Health Grit. The Best Pigeon Grit we know of. Price per lb., 3c; 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Charcoal. Sold in two sizes, Granulated and Pulverized. Price: 1 lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Darling's High Protein Beef Scraps — Guaranteed 65 per cent protein. Feed liberally of these scraps. It is the greatest egg producer on earth. Give it a trial. 10 pounds of scraps mixed with 90 pounds of other mash food make an ideal laying food. Price per lb., 4c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$3.

Alfalfa Clover Meal—Choice and pure. Cured without rain. Green as the day it was cut. This is also a great egg producer, also gives color to the yolk, and supplies the green food so much needed in the winter time. Price per lb., 4c; 10 lbs., 35c; 50 lb. sack, \$1.50; 100 lb. sack, \$2.50.

20th Century Turkey Blackhead and Cholera Cure—The only remedy known to cure this fatal disease. Price: 2½-lb. package, 75c; not postpaid.

Siegel's Lice Powder for body lice. Sure death to lice. Price: 5 oz. box, 10c; 15-oz., 25c; 48-oz., 50c; 100-oz., \$1.00. Postpaid, 5-oz. box, 15c; 15-oz., 40c; 48-oz., \$1.00.

Lightning Lice Powder—Lightning Lice Powder kills lice instantly, on poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and other animals. Cheap at any price, because it kills instantly, also works instantly on cabbage and currants, etc. Cheaper than others, as it goes further. Price: ½-lb. can, 25c; 1-lb. can, 50c. Price, postpaid: ½-lb. can, 35c; 1-lb. can, 70c.

Conkey's Surekil Lice Paint kills all body lice on poultry and hogs by simply painting, sprinkling or spraying it on roosts for poultry or on bedding for hogs. It is harmless to fowls and animals, but sure death to insects—not only by actual contact, but from the gas or vapor given off by it when exposed to the air. Prices: 1 qt. can, 35c; ½-gal. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.



Poultry Supplies—Continued.

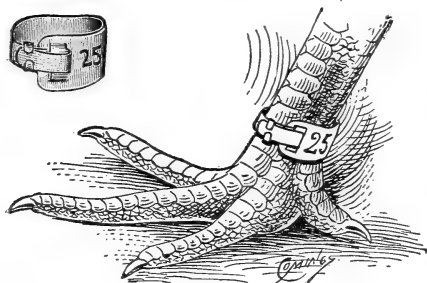
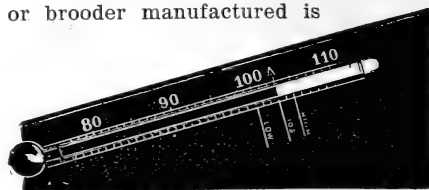
High Grade Tested Thermometers—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used is accurate. Many hatches fail by reason of inferior thermometers. We handle the best that money can buy. Only seasoned tubes are used—those that for at least two years have lain in the vaults of the manufacturer, and have been well tested.

Cyphers Incubator Thermometers, each 50c; postpaid, 60c.

Watertown Reclining Incubator Thermometers, each 40c; postpaid, 60c.

Brooder Thermometers, each 30c; postpaid, 40c.

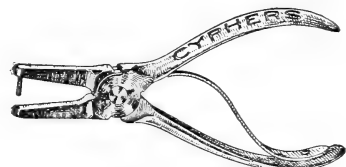
Greenhouse Thermometers, each 35c; postpaid, 45c.



Improved Champion Leg Band—The oldest and most popular band on the market. This Band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum in two sizes, large size for Asiatic class and Turkeys; small sizes for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. Price, postpaid, 12-15, 25-30c, 50-50c, 100-80c. Numbered 1 to 100.

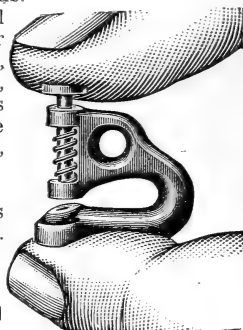
Pigeon Bands—Made from Aluminum with rounded edges; have two styles, the open and clasp style. Numbered from 1 to 100. Price same as Poultry Bands.

Cyphers Perfect Marker—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool.



Cyphers perfect marker is made especially for the work of marking chicks. It makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. Price, each, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

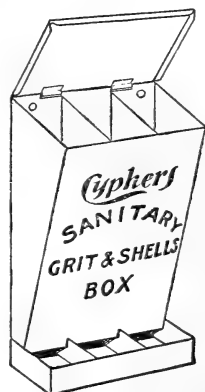
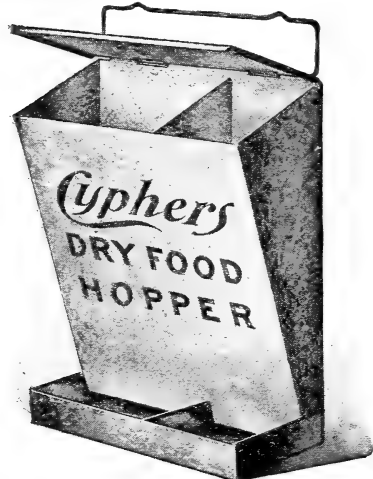
The Champion Chick Marker—Many times persons wish to mark young chicks in the web. This makes a permanent mark. Price, postpaid, 25c.



"SANITARY" Galvanized Grit and Shell Boxes—Made of galvanized iron with three compartments, so that Mrs. Hen can select either oyster shell, grit or bone. Has a heavy wire handle. Price, 50c each.

Cyphers Dry-Food Hopper is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. These hoppers are well made of heavy galvanized iron.

The Cyphers Dry-Food Hopper has two compartments a large one for grain mixtures, holding about six quarts, and a small one for beef scrap, holding about three quarts. Price, 75c.



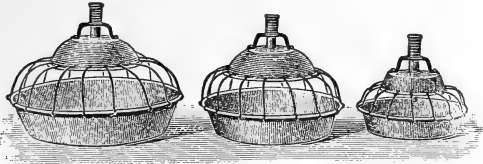
Cyphers Galvanized Drinking Fountains are easily cleaned, do not become sour and do not break easily. They will last a lifetime and are, by all means, the fountain for practical use. The small size fountain is just right for brooder use. Price: Small size, each, 20c; three, 50c. Medium size, each, 25c; three 70c. Large size, each, 35c; three, \$1.00. Special duck size, each 50c; three, \$1.25.



Cyphers Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains.

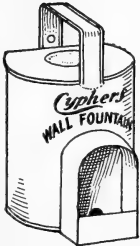
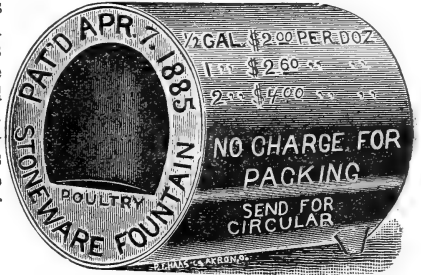
Poultry Supplies—Continued.

HALLOCK GALVANIZED FOOD AND WATER HOLDERS.



Price, 1-gal. size, 75c; 2-gal. size, \$1.00; 3-gal. size, \$1.25.

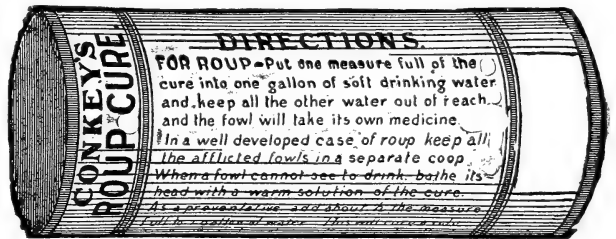
These Holders are easily cleaned because the tops and bottoms are easily separated with one hand. The wires prevent the fowls from getting into the food or water and soiling it.



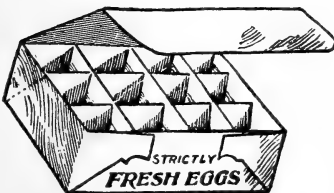
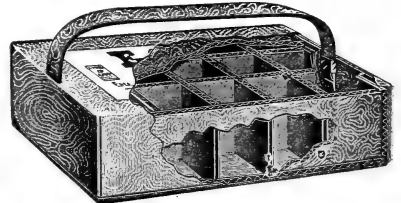
Price 50c.

Price of Stoneware Fountain: 2-qt. size, each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. 4-qt. size, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.60. 8-qt. size, each, 35c; per dozen, \$4.00.

Conkey's Roup Cure will positively cure Roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds, and is unequalled for canker, especially for pigeons. 50c package makes 25 gallons; \$1.00 package makes 75 gallons; postpaid.



EYRIE EGG BOX—These boxes are for shipping Eggs for Hatching, and are acknowledged to be the very best by the leading Poultrymen. They are made of strong corrugated paper, will withstand the weight of a thousand pounds. Inserting the handle locks the box. When packed weighs less than 3 lbs. They are frost proof. Corrugated paper is the best packing material known. It provides an elastic cushion. You can pack twenty of these boxes while you pack one basket. Price, No. 1, 15 eggs each, 15c; doz., \$1.25. No. 2, 30 eggs each, 20c; doz., \$1.90.



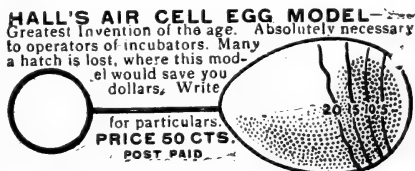
Paper Egg Boxes—Just the thing for your family egg trade. These are exceedingly neat in appearance and go to a great way toward making satisfied customers. They ship "knocked down," can easily be set up and sent by express or freight at very low rates. The customer, after using contents, can take them apart and return them.

Prices: 1-doz. size, per doz., 15c; per 100, 90c.

French Poultry Killing Knife — The most expeditious and humane way of killing and dressing poultry is by the French

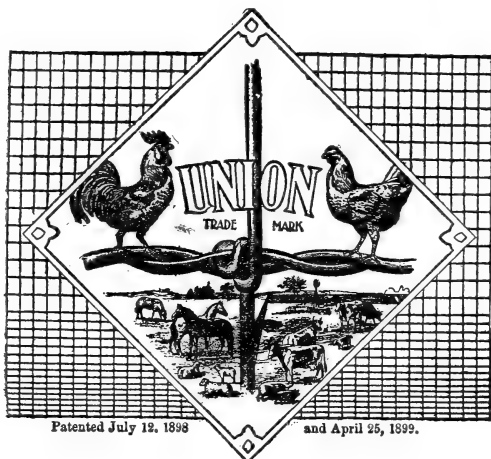


method. These knives are made of the finest steel. Price, with instruction, 50c each.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy is no accident; it is the product of years of study and cautious trial, and it positively cures all the ailments commonly called Cholera. It is given in the drinking water, when fever drives them to drink, and they take their own medicine. It is guaranteed to please you or your money will be returned without a question. Price, 25c and 50c postpaid.

Poultry Supplies—Continued.



Union Lock Poultry Fence—Union Lock Poultry Fencing for poultry yards will supersede the old 2-inch mesh wire fence as soon as its merits become known. In the wider sizes it is no more expensive than the regular 2-inch mesh netting, and the fine mesh at the bottom will appeal to every practical raiser as a great advantage. It will yard the smallest chick and keep out rats and vermin. On account of the picket being at right angles to the cables this fence will fit any unevenness of the ground without cutting. Because of its strength and construction, this fence requires no top or bottom rail, and no more posts than the ordinary woven-wire stock fence, or about one-half the number needed for ordinary poultry netting.

Prices in full bales only—each bale is 165 feet long; 24 inches wide, \$2.50; 36 inches wide, \$3.15; 48 inches wide, \$3.85; 60 inches wide, \$4.35; 72 inches wide, \$4.85; 84 inches wide, \$5.50. A discount of 3 per cent in 3 bale lots; 5 per cent in 5 bale lots. Staples for fastening, 10c per pound. All above free on cars at Erie. For broken rolls, 1c per square foot for the 24 and 36 inch widths; $\frac{3}{4}$ c per square foot for other widths.

Galvanized Wire Netting—The Jersey Netting we sell is full weight, thoroughly galvanized after weaving and is the best grade on the market, with a three-strand cable selvage. In lots of 5 rolls we allow a discount of 10 per cent.

Prices for full rolls, 150 feet long: 2 in. mesh, No. 19 wire for fowls, width 12 in., 90c; width 36 in., \$2.50; 48 in., \$3.25; 72 in., \$4.75. 1 in. mesh, No. 20, for chicks, width 24 in., \$4.50; 36 in., \$5.60. Broken rolls, 2 in. mesh, $\frac{3}{4}$ c per square foot; 1 in. mesh, $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per square foot.



Cyphers' Medicine Case of Standard Poultry Remedies—

Equipped with this medicine case, the fancier or poultryman will be prepared to ward off any disease that may attack his fowls. The ten remedies are put up in a neat, strong, cloth-covered case. Each bottle is labeled, showing dosage and the disease which its contents will cure and prevent.

Complete directions for use are printed on the label of each vial.

Remedy No. 1. Cures Bronchitis, croup and similar diseases.

Remedy No. 2. Prevents and cures roup.

Remedy No. 3. Cures chronic catarrhal colds.

Remedy No. 4. Most reliable cure for cholera.

Remedy No. 5. Cures diphtheretic Roup.

Remedy No. 6. For all forms of indigestion and liver diseases.

Remedy No. 7. Valuable in all eye diseases.

Remedy No. 8. For rheumatism and cramps.

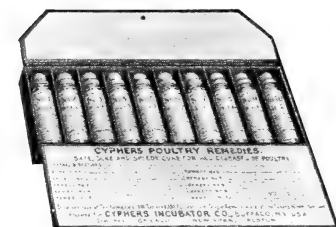
Remedy No. 9. For worms.

Remedy No. 10. For all disorders of egg organs.

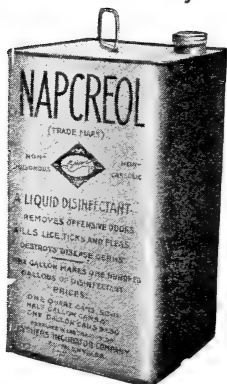
These remedies are in tablet form, and will not deteriorate or lose strength with age if kept in case, or otherwise protected from strong light, and will last the average fancier from 1 to 5 years. Price, complete set postpaid, \$3.00; single vials, 40 cents. Always Order by Number.

NAPCREOL—A concentrated preventative of disease. Guaranteed to do the work. Napcreol is a highly concentrated, non-poisonous preparation which is made ready for immediate use by simply mixing with the required amount of water. One gallon of Napcreol will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. It is invaluable for the disinfection of poultry houses, stables, dog kennels, toilets, sinks, cesspools, or any other place where a good germ and odor destroyer is needed. For poultry it is not only a valuable disinfectant, but will cure roup, diphtheria, cholera, gapes, canker, scaly leg and all parasites. Napcreol is never sold in bulk. Full directions on every can.

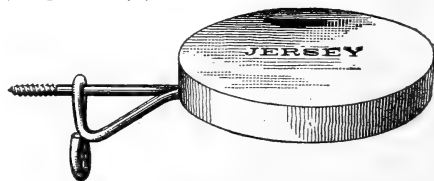
Prices: 1 qt. can, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. can, 85c; 1 gal. can, \$1.50.



Cyphers' Medicinal Case of Standard Poultry Remedies.



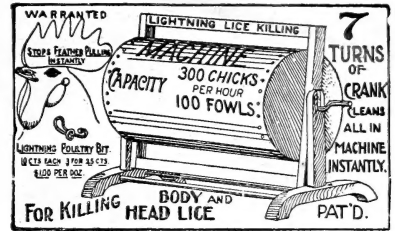
THE JERSEY PERCH—A perfect Perch for Pigeons. Made of seasoned maple and coppered steel wire. Strong and rigid; will not wobble when birds light on it. No lodging place for lice or mites. Makes good birds look better. Will last a lifetime, and at the extremely low price at which they are sold are within the reach of everyone. Price, 8c each; \$1.25 for 25.



Poultry Supplies—Continued.

LIGHTNING LICE-KILLING MACHINE—These machines do not sell well by mail, but do sell readily on sight, for they are practical and work satisfactorily. Where lice powder is used in a small way this machine will save its cost in a few months; while on a large farm, where hundreds of chicks and adult fowls are treated, the machine will save its cost in a week.

The ends of the drum of this machine are of wood, to which is nailed strong duck canvas, making a hollow cylinder. A dozen half-grown chicks or three to six adult fowls may be placed in it at a time. A handful of powder is then thrown in, the string tightened and tied, then the cylinder is slowly revolved, the fluttering of the chicks or fowls thoroughly covering them with the lice powder. Not a bit of the powder is wasted. There is no more effective way of administering it. The chicks or hens do not suffer in the least from the treatment. No. 2 size, for large fowls, \$3.00.



PILLING CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS—These goods are made by a manufacturer of high-grade surgical instruments of forty years' experience, which is a guarantee that the instruments are adapted for the work intended. We send with each set of Pilling Caponizing Instruments a book entitled "Complete Guide for Caponizing." This little booklet is fully illustrated and contains complete instructions for caponizing. Postpaid, in paper box, \$2.00; in velvet lined case, \$2.25.

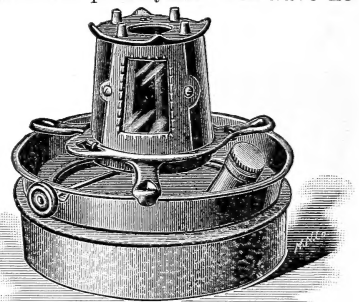
GAPE WORM EXTRACTOR.



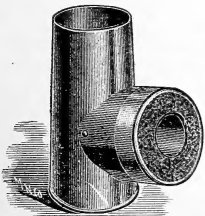
The most inexperienced poultryman will have no trouble in removing these worms by the use of our gape-worm extractor. The instrument consists of a fine horse-hair wire in a specially constructed tube, and is the best gape-worm extractor manufactured. It is effective and cannot hurt the chicken. Price, 25c, postpaid 35c.

Cyphers Safety Brooder—Lamp or Stove to be used in a secondary brooder or a home-constructed brooder, we can furnish you with a Brooder-Stove, as per illustration. This stove is composed of three parts; a solid brass oil tank, surmounted by a brass pan designed to hold about a quart of water to protect the oil and, on top, a cast iron and sheet steel heater. Height 7½ inches; greatest diameter 10½ inches.

Price, complete ready for use, \$1.75 each.



Cyphers Safety Brooder Stove.



X-Ray Egg Tester.

Cyphers X-Ray Egg Tester—This is the best cheap, small-sized egg tester on the market. It will fit any ordinary house lamp, and will show you just how the eggs are progressing. For the ordinary user this egg tester meets all requirements. Price, 25c; postpaid, 35c.

Hygieia Lice Killing Nest Egg—Our Hygieia Lice Killing Nest Egg is a combined nest egg and lice killer. By simply using it in the nests in the same manner as an ordinary nest egg is used, laying hens are cleared of lice and mites, and are able to occupy the nests with comfort. The use of this nest egg insures the absence of all kinds of insect pests from the nest. They are always at work, safe to use and certain in results. Put one in nest with the setting hen. 5c each, or 50c dozen.



GRAINS OF ALL KINDS—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Damaged Wheat, small white Peas, Tares or Vetches, Kaffir Corn, hulled Oats, Hemp, Canary, Rape, Bird, Millet. All the above coarse grains cracked, well screened. Also all kinds of Ground Feed, Linseed Meal, Etc. As prices on these goods are continually changing, according to market fluctuations, it is impossible to list prices on same. We will be pleased to quote prices at all times. State the quantity you want.

We Sell the Genuine Cyphers Incubators

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY A GENUINE PAT-
ENT DIAPHRAGM, NON-MOISTURE, SELF-
VENTILATING AND SELF-REGULAT-
ING STANDARD CYPHERS IN-
CUBATOR. — LATEST
PATENT.



1906 PATTERN STANDARD CYPHERS

Artificial Incubation—Years of experience have demonstrated the many advantages of artificial incubating and brooding over the old method—the hen. The experimental stage has been passed, and the poultryman of today has but to decide which make of machine to buy—the one that will hatch the largest number of strong, vigorous and healthy chicks from a given number of fertile eggs, and with the least amount of expense and labor; also the brooder best equipped for taking care of the new life as soon as it is ready to leave the incubator.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD HATCHER.

The genuine Standard Cyphers Incubators are not an experiment. They have been before the public ten years, and have received the benefit of ten years' improvements. Their fame has grown until they are now acknowledged to be the "World's Standard Hatchers."

The latest pattern Standard Cyphers Incubator represents the highest degree of excellence yet achieved in incubators, both in principle and mechanical construction. It overcomes practically every defect, every inconvenience, and every objection urged to artificial incubation as performed by machines of other types. It not only is more convenient to operate; it not only consumes less oil; it not only is safer; it not only hatches a larger percentage of the eggs entrusted to it, but it produces larger, stronger, healthier and more vigorous chicks and ducklings than any incubator ever built. This is our guaranty to the poultry fraternity.

Standard Cyphers Incubators are used on more Government Experiment Farms, on more successful, large, commercial poultry plants, and by more successful fanciers, than all other incubators combined.

The Standard Cyphers is a hot-air incubator, and therefore, does not possess a tin, galvanized iron or copper tank to rust out, spring a leak and watersoak the machine, thereby injuring or ruining the woodwork. The improved regulator or thermometer used in the latest pattern Standard Cyphers is built on original lines, and no other style of regulator has been devised that is its equal in durability, exactness or reliability.

All sizes of the latest pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators are equipped with a "drop bottom" for supplying ventilation when the incubator is operated during the warm months of May, June, July and August. This new and valuable feature enables the operator to meet all conditions of weather.

The No. 2 and No. 3 latest pattern Standard Incubators are furnished with nursery drawers, the drawers occupying the nursery space underneath the egg trays, and are reached through solid wooden doors located below the glass panel door that opens into the upper portion of the hatching chambers where the egg trays are situated. These drawers will be found of great convenience in removing the chicks and ducklings from our large size incubators as often it may be deemed advisable without interfering in any way with the remainder of the hatch.

Cyphers Company Incubators are the only machines manufactured that lawfully can be equipped with our patented removable diaphragms, by use of which the "diffusive" system of ventilation is employed, overcoming the necessity of supplying additional moisture by use of shallow pans, wet sponges or moist cloths. This achievement has rendered Cyphers Incubators so simple and easy to operate and so certain in results that they have met with universal appreciation by experienced operators, while beginners succeed with them from the first trial because the machine itself solves the "moisture problem" for them; in other words, we place in their hands a practically automatic hatcher, leaving nothing to chance or inexperience.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are now in a position to sell Cyphers Incubators f. o. b., at exactly factory prices, as follows:

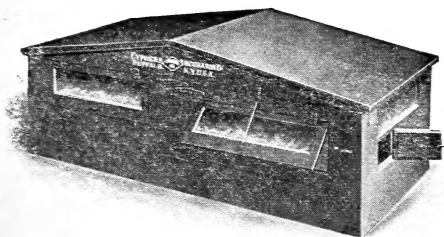
No. 0.....	66-egg size.....	\$14.00
No. 1.....	140-egg size.....	21.00
No. 2.....	240-egg size.....	30.00
No. 3.....	390-egg size.....	36.00
Farm Economy,....	110-egg size.....	12.00 Not guaranteed.

If you are further interested in incubators or other Cyphers manufactures, send 10 cents to pay cost of mailing 260-page main incubator and brooder catalogue, entitled "How to make money with Poultry and Incubators." 32-page descriptive circular and price list free.

Cyphers' Unequaled

Apartment Brooders

FURNISH A SAFE HOME FOR THE LARGE, STRONG AND VIGOROUS CHICKS HATCHED IN
CYPHERS INCUBATORS, INSURING RAPID GROWTH, CONSTANT HEALTH, FINE
FORM AND LUSTROUS PLUMAGE—THESE BROODERS ARE CERTAIN-
TY, SAFETY AND SECURITY COMBINED



Style A, Out-Door Colony Brooder

The Cyphers Style A Brooder furnishes an out-door home for the little chicks that is as near weather-proof and neglect-proof as can be bought and sold at a popular price. We have manufactured these brooders during the past nine years and the best proof of their merit is that tens of thousands have been sold and are giving the best of satisfaction.

Style A, Out-door Colony Brooder, size 3x6 feet....\$15.00
Self-regulating Out-door Colony Brooder, size 3x6 ft. 18.00
Storm King, out-door Colony Brooder, size 3x6 feet 10.00

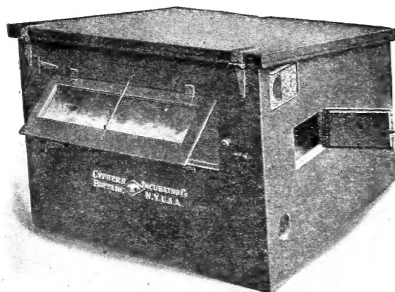
Don't risk losses of well-hatched chicks in an inferior, wrongly-constructed brooder when you can obtain a certainty of safety in the Cyphers Brooders. Having hatched your chicks, DON'T COURT FAILURE by putting them in an unsatisfactory brooder

Storm King Combination Outdoor Brooder and Colony Roosting Coop

Consists of Complete Brooding Section of Larger and Higher-Priced Brooders, 1907 Pattern Can be
Supplemented with Home-Made Exercising Room

Intending purchasers of brooders who have read the descriptions of the Cyphers Style A and Cyphers Self-Regulating Outdoor Brooders, 1907-pattern, as presented in the preceding pages with numerous photographic illustrations, will have no difficulty in understanding the construction of the Storm King, our so-called low-price outdoor brooder. This brooder is lower in price simply because there is less of it, i. e., it has less floor space—not because it is cheaper in quality of materials, inferior in workmanship or wrong in principles of construction.

The Storm King Outdoor Brooder, 1907-pattern, consists of the brooding apartment of the Style A and Self-Regulating Colony Brooders, without the exercising apartment of either, and without the regulating device and double insulation of the Colony Outdoor Brooder. In all other respects—including quality of materials and workmanship—it is identical with the brooding sections of the two larger and higher-priced brooders, except that it has a double-frame door in front, furnishing light and warm weather ventilation to the interior, instead of the smaller, single-frame door used in this section of the other two styles of Cyphers Out-door Brooders.



Siegel's Fancy Mixed LAWN SEED.



A MIXTURE OF ALL SHORT GROWING GRASSES, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US IS THE BEST FOR THE FORMATION OF A GOOD LAWN; PER POUND, 20 CENTS; IF BY MAIL ADD 10 CENTS FOR POSTAGE. SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE LOTS.

A Few Hints on Lawn Making.

The first of September and early Spring is the best time for Seeding new grounds. And all preparatory work on them should be completed before seed time. It ought to be kept in mind in making this preparation that it can be done but **once**, and it is for a long time, therefore it should be thorough.

Deep plowing or spading is a necessity for a good growth of grass. If the ground is wet or springy it must first be underdrained. The final work is to pulverize the surface soil to the last degree; it is not possible to make it too fine and mellow for the reception of the seed. If stable manure is plowed or spaded in it must be old and well rotted. In place of stable manure, or where difficult to procure, it is better to use from eight hundred to half a ton to the acre of some good bone fertilizer, or better still one ton of unbleached Canada hardwood ashes. This should be worked into the soil before seeding. Roll the ground often and keep the depressions filled up so as to have a level lawn.

Choose a still day for seeding and use plenty of seed. It is poor economy to be stingy in seeding grass. The thicker it comes up the better the lawn; while, if the seeding is sparse, it often takes two or three years to remedy it. Rake the surface over lightly after seeding. The seed ought to be covered lightly or else the birds will get some and rains will wash it badly.

Weeds will appear more or less no matter how clean the seed, for they are in all soils; most of them will soon perish after cutting begins. Don't shave or cut newly-made lawn too close, especially in July or August.

In making our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed we use nothing but the very best highest grade of cleaned seed. One bushel of our lawn weighs 32 lbs., that sold by other dealers weighs only from 14 to 18 lbs. per bushel. In buying such seed you are getting a lot of chaffy seed that is really worthless. One pound of our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed will cover 300 square feet; 100 pounds per acre.

SHADY NOOK (Lawn Grass for Shady Places)—On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, apply a heavy coating of lime or land plaster to sweeten it, but the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp rake, then sow the seed at the rate of 4 bushels per acre.

1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50 By mail 10c per lb. extra.

Wallace Ptg. Co., 1216-1218 Peach St.

